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*Attorneys for Defendants
Access International Advisors LLC,
Access International Advisors Ltd.,
Access Management Luxembourg SA,
Access Partners SA, Patrick Littaye,
and Groupement Financier Ltd.*

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION,)	
Plaintiff-Applicant,)	Adv. Pro. No. 08-1789 (CGM)
v.)	
BERNARD L. MADOFF INVESTMENT SECURITIES, LLC,)	SIPA Liquidation
Defendant.)	(Substantively Consolidated)
In re:)	
BERNARD L. MADOFF,)	
Debtor.)	
IRVING H. PICARD, Trustee for the Liquidation of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC,)	
Plaintiff,)	Adv. Pro. No. 10-04285 (CGM)
v.)	
UBS AG, UBS EUROPE SE (f/k/a UBS (LUXEMBOURG) SA), UBS FUND SERVICES (LUXEMBOURG) SA, UBS THIRD PARTY MANAGEMENT COMPANY SA, ACCESS INTERNATIONAL ADVISORS LLC, ACCESS INTERNATIONAL ADVISORS LTD., ACCESS MANAGEMENT LUXEMBOURG SA (f/k/a ACCESS INTERNATIONAL ADVISORS (LUXEMBOURG) SA) as represented by)	ANSWER TO SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT WITH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES AND <u>JURY DEMAND</u>

its Liquidator MAÎTRE FERNAND)
ENTRINGER, ACCESS PARTNERS SA)
as represented by its Liquidator MAÎTRE)
FERNAND ENTRINGER, PATRICK)
LITTAYE, CLAUDINE MAGON DE LA)
VILLEHUCHET (a/k/a CLAUDINE DE)
LA VILLEHUCHET) in her capacity as)
Executrix under the Will of THIERRY)
MAGON DE LA VILLEHUCHET (a/k/a)
RENE THIERRY DE LA)
VILLEHUCHET), CLAUDINE MAGON)
DE LA VILLEHUCHET (a/k/a)
CLAUDINE DE LA VILLEHUCHET))
individually as the sole beneficiary under)
the Will of THIERRY MAGON DE LA)
VILLEHUCHET (a/k/a RENE THIERRY)
DE LA VILLEHUCHET), PIERRE)
DELANDMETER, THEODORE)
DUMBAULD, LUXALPHA SICAV as)
represented by its Liquidators MAÎTRE)
ALAIN RUKAVINA and PAUL)
LAPLUME, MAÎTRE ALAIN)
RUKAVINA AND PAUL LAPLUME, in)
their capacities as liquidators and)
representatives of LUXALPHA,)
GROUPEMENT FINANCIER LTD.,)
)
Defendants.)
)

Defendants Access International Advisors LLC, Access International Advisors Ltd., Access Management Luxembourg SA, Access Partners SA, Patrick Littaye, and Groupement Financier Ltd. (collectively, the "Access Defendants") answer the claims of Plaintiff Irving H. Picard, as trustee (the "Trustee") for the liquidation of the business of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC ("BLMIS") and the substantively consolidated chapter 7 estate of Bernard L. Madoff ("Madoff") (collectively, the "Debtors") aver as follows.

In answering the allegations set forth in the Second Amended Complaint, the Access Defendants do not intend to waive, and do not waive, any and all applicable objections to relevance, admissibility, or prejudicial effect of any of the allegations in the Second Amended Complaint. Except as otherwise expressly admitted below, the Access Defendants deny all averments and each allegation set forth in the Second Amended Complaint, including, without limitation, the headings and subheadings in the Second Amended Complaint. The Access Defendants expressly reserve the right to amend and/or supplement this Answer.

NATURE OF THE PROCEEDING¹

1. The two BLMIS feeder funds at issue in this action, Defendants Luxalpha SICAV ("Luxalpha"²) and Groupement Financier Ltd. ("Groupement Financier") (collectively, the "Feeder Fund Defendants"), trace their origins to the close friendship between Defendant Patrick Littaye and Bernard Madoff dating back to at least 1985.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 1.

2. Littaye ran an investment business that was dependent on its connection to BLMIS to attract investors. That business, which Littaye started in 1994 with the late Thierry Magon de la Villehuchet, was comprised of a series of investment companies—Access International Advisors, Inc., Access International Advisors, LLC, Access International Advisors, Ltd., Access Management (Luxembourg), S.A., and Access Partners, S.A.—that operated as a single entity.

¹ The Access Defendants deem the section headings in the Second Amended Complaint not to constitute allegations of the Second Amended Complaint and therefore do not admit or deny any statements contained in any section heading. To the extent any section headings are allegations, the Access Defendants admit or deny them consistent with their responses to the allegations contained in the numbered paragraphs of the Second Amended Complaint.

² Capitalized terms not defined herein shall have the same meaning ascribed to them in the Second Amended Complaint.

Together, they comprised an investment firm known as Access International Advisors (“Access,” and collectively with Defendants Littaye, Villehuchet, Delandmeter, and Dumbauld, the “Access Defendants”). Luxalpha and Groupement Financier were among the feeder funds Access established to direct investors into BLMIS.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 2 except admit that separate and distinct Access entities were established, and that Luxalpha and Groupement Financier had investors and business relationships with BLMIS.

3. Luxalpha’s creation came about as a direct result of concerns of impropriety at BLMIS—it replaced a prior Access fund, Oreades SICAV, that was closed because of its sponsor’s unwillingness to continue to operate a fund that illegally breached EU regulatory requirements.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 3.

4. Shut down in 2004, Oreades was a significant “net winner.” Luxalpha was established with no less than \$135 million in fictitious profits withdrawn from BLMIS through Oreades. None of the regulatory issues that led to Oreades’s closure were corrected by Luxalpha’s creation. But there was at least one striking difference between the funds: Luxalpha took even greater care than Oreades did to shield UBS from potential liability.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 4, except lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether Oreades was a “net winner,” and as to the characterization of “regulatory issues” which states legal conclusions to which no response is required.

5. Littaye and Access partnered with Defendants UBS AG, UBS (Luxembourg) S.A., UBS Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A., and UBS Third Party Management Company S.A. (“UBS,” or the “UBS Defendants”).

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 5 and deny the characterization of “partnered,” except admit that they had business relationships with certain UBS entities.

6. The next year, certain of the UBS Defendants also began to service Groupement Financier. Together, the UBS Defendants and the Access Defendants operated both Luxalpha and Groupement Financier, regularly sharing information, officers, and directors. As a result of the UBS Defendants’ and Access Defendants’ activities, Defendants knew BLMIS was operating a fraud.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 6.

7. The directors, managers, and agents of both Luxalpha and Groupement Financier reviewed the funds' respective account statements and knew from those documents that Madoff could not be executing all the securities transactions reported therein because it was impossible to do so.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 7.

8. Specifically, Luxalpha and Groupement Financier knew that the volume of options trades Madoff purported to execute on their behalf was impossible, and that Madoff lied about the identity of his purported options counterparties. Luxalpha and Groupement Financier also knew that the returns BLMIS claimed to produce were impossible given its stated trading strategy and that the volume of assets purportedly under management by BLMIS was too large to implement that strategy. And Luxalpha and Groupement Financier knew that BLMIS reported trades as having been made at impossible times and prices.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 8.

9. Aware of these and other indicia of fraud, the Access Defendants shielded Madoff and BLMIS from scrutiny. At the same time, they touted their rigorous due diligence process and a series of antifraud measures that, in reality, never applied to the Feeder Fund Defendants. Luxalpha and Groupement Financier were treated differently from other funds and were allowed to operate as an exception to the Access Defendants' normal policies and procedures regarding the due diligence of funds and their manager.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 9.

10. The Access Defendants and the UBS Defendants operating the funds also recognized the glaring warning signs at BLMIS, as did outside consultants who bluntly and unequivocally warned the funds' directors and managers of a high risk of fraud at BLMIS. Indeed, UBS's own Private Wealth Management Group reportedly put BLMIS on a "non-approved" list and BLMIS-related funds were not recommended to its clients.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in the first sentence of Paragraph 10, except lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of the second sentence in Paragraph 10 and therefore deny the allegations.

11. Not only were Luxalpha's and Groupement Financier's directors, managers, and agents aware of these and other signs of fraud at BLMIS, Littaye actively impeded any inquiry into these signs of fraud by quashing or deflecting questions and by purposely omitting the names "BLMIS" and "Madoff" from prospectuses and regulatory filings.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 11.

12. Similarly, the UBS Defendants intentionally misled both U.S. and Luxembourg regulators concerning BLMIS's roles, responsibilities, and options trading partners. UBS concealed Madoff's involvement with Luxalpha from the Luxembourg regulator, the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (the "CSSF"), knowingly omitting any reference to Madoff or BLMIS when identifying Luxalpha's custodians and managers to the CSSF. UBS knew that Madoff could not pass CSSF scrutiny. The Access Defendants and the UBS Defendants also established and acceded to abnormal practices and procedures for handling Luxalpha's and Groupement Financier's accounts and fictitious trade statements.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in sentence four of Paragraph 12, and lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in the first, second, and third sentences in Paragraph 12 which also state legal conclusions subject to Luxemburg and French laws and jurisdictions to which no response is required.

13. Luxalpha's and Groupement Financier's awareness of BLMIS's impossible trading activity and performance, their demonstrable awareness of fraud, and their directors' and managers' deliberate actions to protect Madoff, establish Defendants' knowledge of fraud at BLMIS, which requires the subordination or disallowance of the Customer Claims and/or the avoidance of any transfers of Customer Property they received. Defendants' willingness to actively impede further investigation rose to the level of actual knowledge of fraud at BLMIS and supports the avoidance and recovery of all fraudulent transfers the Defendants received.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 13, and do not respond to the allegations containing legal conclusions to which no response is required.

14. Luxalpha and Groupement Financier together withdrew initial transfers from BLMIS totaling approximately \$796 million in the ninety days preceding BLMIS's bankruptcy filing and roughly \$1.12 billion in the preceding six years. This action seeks the avoidance and recovery of those initial transfers from the Feeder Fund Defendants, recovery of subsequent transfers that went to the other Defendants, and equitable subordination and disallowance of related Defendant customer claims.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 14 and deny that Luxalpha and Groupement Financier "together withdrew initial transfers from BLMIS," except admit that Exhibit B to the Second Amended Complaint sets forth transfers from BLMIS Account No. 1FR108 – UBS (LUXEMBOURG) SA FBO LUXALPHA SICAV including \$535,000,000

with the ninety days preceding BLMIS's bankruptcy filing and \$751,566,000 in the six years preceding BLMIS's bankruptcy filing, and admit that this action seeks the avoidance and recovery of alleged initial transfers, including purported alleged subsequent transfers, and equitable subordination and disallowance of customer claims.

15. The Access Defendants and the UBS Defendants worked together to extend Madoff's fraud to European investors, enriching themselves through the receipt of millions of dollars' worth of fees that—unlike their clients' funds—were not subject to the obvious fraud risk that Defendants knew Madoff posed.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 15.

16. Together, the Feeder Fund Defendants channeled over two billion dollars into BLMIS, funds Madoff used to grow and perpetuate his Ponzi scheme. And even more money was fed into Madoff's scheme through other non-defendant feeder funds that were opened or introduced by the Access Defendants, including Trotanoy Investment Company Ltd. and Citrus Investment Holdings Ltd.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 16 except admit that the Feeder Fund Defendants made deposits into certain BLMIS accounts.

17. Notwithstanding the massive harm to investors occasioned by the UBS-sponsored Feeder Fund Defendants, UBS Wealth Management congratulated itself after the revelation of Madoff's fraud by publicly flaunting the fact that it had “no material exposure” to BLMIS.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 17 and therefore deny such allegations.

SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION AND VENUE

18. This is an adversary proceeding commenced in this Court, in which the main underlying SIPA proceeding, No. 08-01789 (CGM) (the “SIPA Proceeding”), is pending. The SIPA Proceeding was originally brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York as *Securities Exchange Commission v. Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC*, No. 08 CV 10791 (the “District Court Proceeding”) and has been referred to this Court. This Court has jurisdiction over this adversary proceeding under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1334(b) and (e)(1), and 15 U.S.C. §§ 78eee(b)(2)(A) and (b)(4).

Response: The Access Defendants admit that this is an adversary proceeding commenced in this Court in which the main SIPA Proceeding is pending, that the SIPA Proceeding

was originally brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and that the District Court Proceeding has been referred to this Court. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 18 state legal conclusions to which no response is required.

19. This is a core proceeding under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(2)(A), (B), (F), (H) and (O). The Trustee consents to the entry of final orders or judgment by this Court if it is determined that consent of the parties is required for this Court to enter final orders or judgment consistent with Article III of the U.S. Constitution.

Response: Paragraph 19 states legal conclusions and a statement regarding a legal position of the Trustee as to which no response is required. The Access Defendants do not consent to entry of final orders or judgments by the Bankruptcy Court.

20. Venue in this judicial district is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1409.

Response: Paragraph 20 states a legal conclusion to which no response is required.

21. This adversary proceeding is brought under 15 U.S.C. §§ 78fff(b) and 78fff-2(c)(3), 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a), 502(a), (b) and (d), 510(c), 544(b), 548(a), 550(a) and 551, the New York Fraudulent Conveyance Act (N.Y. Debt. & Cred. § 270 et seq. (McKinney 2001)), the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules (McKinney 2003) (“N.Y. C.P.L.R.”), and other applicable law.

Response: Paragraph 21 states a legal conclusion to which no response is required.

PERSONAL JURISDICTION

22. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each of the Defendants under N.Y. C.P.L.R. 301 and 302, and Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 7004. Each defendant has maintained minimum contacts with New York in connection with the claims in this adversary proceeding. As further alleged herein, the Defendants have or had offices in New York, are doing or did business in New York, and/or transact or transacted business in New York during the time periods addressed herein. For some, New York is or was their principal place of business. The Feeder Fund Defendants had accounts with BLMIS in New York. The UBS Defendants, the Access Defendants, the Feeder Fund Defendants, and the Feeder Fund Director Defendants (defined below), delivered agreements or caused agreements to be delivered in New York, relating to BLMIS. In addition, certain of the UBS Defendants and Access Defendants communicated regularly with persons in New York regarding the Feeder Fund Defendants and/or BLMIS, and also sent and/or received funds to and/or from BLMIS in New York, utilizing New York banks. In addition, Customer Claims were filed in the SIPA Proceeding, purportedly on behalf of Luxalpha.

Response: The Access Defendants do not respond to the allegations of Paragraph 22 which state conclusions of law to which no response is required, and otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 22 including that each Defendant had their principal place of business in New York. The Access Defendants further lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the remaining allegations in Paragraph 22 since they are so group-pled and vague that they cannot be responded to.

BACKGROUND, THE TRUSTEE, AND STANDING

23. On December 11, 2008 (the “Filing Date”), Madoff was arrested by federal agents for criminal violations of federal securities laws, including securities fraud, investment adviser fraud, and mail and wire fraud. Contemporaneously, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) commenced the District Court Proceeding.

Response: On information and belief, the Access Defendants admit that Madoff was arrested on December 11, 2008 for criminal violations of federal securities laws, and that the Securities and Exchange Commission commenced the District Court Proceeding.

24. On December 15, 2008, under SIPA § 78eee(a)(4)(B), the SEC consented to combining its action with an application by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (“SIPC”). Thereafter, under SIPA § 78eee(a)(4)(B), SIPC filed an application in the District Court alleging, among other things, that BLMIS could not meet its obligations to securities customers as they came due and its customers needed the protections afforded by SIPA.

Response: The Access Defendants respectfully refer to the application filed by SIPC referred to in Paragraph 24 for a complete and accurate statement of its contents.

25. Also on December 15, 2008, Judge Stanton granted SIPC’s application and entered an order pursuant to SIPA, which, in pertinent part:

- a) appointed the Trustee for the liquidation of the business of BLMIS pursuant to SIPA § 78eee(b)(3);
- b) appointed Baker & Hostetler LLP as counsel to the Trustee pursuant to SIPA § 78eee(b)(3); and
- c) removed this case to this Court pursuant to SIPA § 78eee(b)(4).

Response: The Access Defendants respectfully refer to the order entered by Judge Stanton on December 15, 2008 for a complete and accurate statement of its contents.

26. By orders dated December 23, 2008 and February 4, 2009, respectively, this Court approved the Trustee's bond and found that the Trustee was a disinterested person. Accordingly, the Trustee is duly qualified to serve and act on behalf of the estate.

Response: The Access Defendants respectfully refer to the orders dated December 23, 2008 and February 4, 2009, respectively, for a complete and accurate statement of their contents. To the extent the allegations in the second sentence of Paragraph 26 state legal conclusions, no response is required.

27. On April 13, 2009, an involuntary bankruptcy petition was filed against Madoff, and on June 9, 2009, this Court substantively consolidated Madoff's chapter 7 estate into the SIPA Proceeding.

Response: The Access Defendants respectfully refer to the petition dated April 13, 2009, and the order dated June 9, 2009, respectively, for a complete and accurate statement of their contents.

28. At a plea hearing on March 12, 2009, in the case captioned *United States v. Madoff*, Case No. 09-CR-213(DC), Madoff pleaded guilty to an 11-count criminal information filed against him by the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. At the plea hearing, Madoff admitted he "operated a Ponzi scheme through the investment advisory side of [BLMIS]."

Response: On information and belief, the Access Defendants admit that Madoff pleaded guilty of crimes on or about March 12, 2009 and respectfully refer to the transcript of that plea hearing for a complete and accurate statement of its contents.

29. At a plea hearing on August 11, 2009, in the case captioned *United States v. DiPascali*, Case No. 09-CR-764 (RJS), Frank DiPascali, a former BLMIS employee, pleaded guilty to a ten-count criminal information charging him with participating in and conspiring to perpetuate the Ponzi scheme. DiPascali admitted that no purchases or sales of securities took place in connection with BLMIS customer accounts and that the Ponzi scheme had been ongoing at BLMIS since at least the 1980s.

Response: On information and belief, the Access Defendants admit that DiPascali pleaded guilty on or about August 11, 2009 and respectfully refer to the transcript of that plea hearing for a complete and accurate statement of its contents.

30. At a plea hearing on November 21, 2011, in the case captioned *United States v. Kugel*, Case No. 10-CR-228 (LTS), David Kugel, a former BLMIS trader and manager, pleaded guilty to a six-count criminal information charging him with securities fraud, falsifying the records of BLMIS, conspiracy, and bank fraud. Kugel admitted to helping create false, backdated trades in BLMIS customer accounts beginning in the early 1970s.

Response: On information and belief, the Access Defendants admit that Kugel pleaded guilty on or about November 21, 2011 and respectfully refer to the transcript of that plea hearing for a complete and accurate statement of its contents.

31. On March 24, 2014, Daniel Bonventre, Annette Bongiorno, JoAnn Crupi, George Perez, and Jerome O'Hara were convicted of fraud and other crimes in connection with their participation in the Ponzi scheme as employees of BLMIS.

Response: On information and belief, the Access Defendants admit that Bonventre, Bongiorno, Crupi, Perez, and O'Hara were convicted of fraud and other crimes on March 24, 2014 and respectfully refer to the trial transcript and judgment for complete and accurate statements of their contents.

32. As the Trustee appointed under SIPA, the Trustee is charged with assessing claims, recovering and distributing customer property to BLMIS's customers holding allowed customer claims, and liquidating any remaining BLMIS assets for the benefit of the estate and its creditors. The Trustee is using his authority under SIPA and the Bankruptcy Code to avoid and recover payouts of fictitious profits and/or other transfers made by the Debtors to customers and others to the detriment of defrauded, innocent customers whose money was consumed by the Ponzi scheme. Absent this and other recovery actions, the Trustee will be unable to satisfy the claims described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(1).

Response: Paragraph 32 states legal conclusions and statements regarding legal positions of the Trustee as to which no response is required, and the Access Defendants otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the remaining allegations in Paragraph 32 and therefore deny such allegations.

33. Pursuant to SIPA § 78fff-1(a), the Trustee has the general powers of a bankruptcy trustee in a case under the Bankruptcy Code in addition to the powers granted by SIPA pursuant to SIPA § 78fff(b). Chapters 1, 3, 5 and subchapters I and II of chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code apply to this proceeding to the extent consistent with SIPA pursuant to SIPA § 78fff(b).

Response: Paragraph 33 states legal conclusions to which no response is required.

34. The Trustee has standing to bring the avoidance and recovery claims under SIPA § 78fff-1(a) and applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code, including 11 U.S.C. §§ 323(b), 544, and 704(a)(1), because the Trustee has the power and authority to avoid and recover transfers under Bankruptcy Code sections 544, 547, 548, 550(a), and 551, and SIPA §§ 78fff-1(a) and 78fff-2(c)(3).

Response: Paragraph 34 states legal conclusions and statements regarding legal positions of the Trustee to which no response is required.

35. The Trustee has standing to object to customer and creditor claims under SIPA §§ 78fff-1(a) and 78fff(b), and 11 U.S.C. § 502(a), because the Trustee has the power and authority to discharge obligations to a customer to the extent they are established to the satisfaction of the Trustee under SIPA §§ 78fff(2) and 78fff-2(b). By his objection, the Trustee seeks disallowance of any customer and general creditor claims that are unenforceable against the Debtors or their property under (i) SIPA § 78fff-2(b), because such claims have not been established to his satisfaction; (ii) SIPA § 78fff(2), because such claims are not entitled to a distribution *pari passu* with other customers; and (iii) 11 U.S.C. § 502(b)(1), because such claims are otherwise unenforceable under applicable law.

Response: Paragraph 35 states legal conclusions and statements regarding legal positions of the Trustee as to which no response is required.

BLMIS, THE PONZI SCHEME, AND MADOFF'S INVESTMENT STRATEGY

A. BLMIS

36. Madoff founded BLMIS in or about 1960 as a sole proprietorship and registered it as a broker dealer with the SEC. In 2001, Madoff changed the corporate form of BLMIS from a sole proprietorship to a New York limited liability company. At all relevant times, Madoff controlled BLMIS first as its sole member and thereafter as its chairman and chief executive.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 36 and therefore deny such allegations.

37. In compliance with 15 U.S.C. § 78o(b)(1) and SEC Rule 15b1-3, and regardless of its business form, BLMIS operated as a broker-dealer from 1960 through 2008. Public records obtained from the Central Registration Depository of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority Inc. reflect BLMIS's continuous registration as a securities broker-dealer during its operation. At all times, BLMIS was assigned CRD No. 2625. SIPC's Membership Management System database also reflects BLMIS's registration with the SEC as a securities broker-dealer beginning in January 19, 1960. On December 30, 1970, BLMIS became a member of SIPC when SIPC was

created and continued its membership after 2001 without any change in status. SIPC membership is contingent on registration of the broker-dealer with the SEC.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 37 and therefore deny such allegations.

38. For most of its existence, BLMIS's principal place of business was 885 Third Avenue, New York, New York, where Madoff operated three principal business units: a proprietary trading desk, a broker dealer operation, and an investment advisory business (the "IA Business").

Response: On information and belief, the Access Defendants admit that BLMIS's principal place of business was 885 Third Avenue, New York, New York, but otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 38 and therefore deny such allegations.

39. BLMIS's website publicly boasted about the sophistication and success of its proprietary trading desk and broker-dealer operations, which were well known in the financial industry. BLMIS's website omitted the IA Business entirely. BLMIS did not register as an investment adviser with the SEC until 2006, following an investigation by the SEC, which forced Madoff to register.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 39 and therefore deny such allegations.

40. For more than 20 years preceding that registration, the financial reports BLMIS filed with the SEC fraudulently omitted the existence of billions of dollars of customer funds BLMIS managed through its IA Business.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 40 and therefore deny such allegations.

41. In 2006, BLMIS filed its first Form ADV (Uniform Application for Investment Adviser Registration) with the SEC, reporting that BLMIS had 23 customer accounts with total assets under management ("AUM") of \$11.7 billion. BLMIS filed its last Form ADV in January 2008, reporting that its IA Business still had only 23 customer accounts with total AUM of \$17.1 billion. In reality, Madoff grossly understated these numbers. In December 2008, BLMIS had over 4,900 active customer accounts with a purported value of approximately \$68 billion in AUM. At all times, BLMIS's Form ADVs were publicly available.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 41 and therefore deny such allegations.

B. The Ponzi Scheme

42. At all relevant times, Madoff operated the IA Business as a Ponzi scheme using money deposited by customers that BLMIS claimed to invest in securities. The IA Business had no legitimate business operations and produced no profits or earnings. Madoff was assisted by several family members and a few employees, including Frank DiPascali, Irwin Lipkin, David Kugel, Annette Bongiorno, JoAnn Crupi, and others who pleaded guilty to, or were found guilty of, assisting Madoff in carrying out the fraud.

Response: The first sentence of Paragraph 42 states a legal conclusion to which no response is required. The Access Defendants admit that BLMIS claimed to invest money deposited by customers in securities, respectfully refer to Paragraphs 28 through 31 above, and lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 42 and therefore deny such allegations.

43. BLMIS proprietary trading desk was also engaged in pervasive fraudulent activity. It was funded, in part, by money taken from the BLMIS customer deposits, but fraudulently reported that funding as trading revenues and/or commissions on BLMIS's financial statements and other regulatory reports filed by BLMIS. The proprietary trading business was incurring significant net losses beginning in at least mid-2002 and thereafter, and thus required fraudulent infusions of cash from the IA Business to continue operating.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 43 and therefore deny such allegations.

44. To provide cover for BLMIS's fraudulent IA Business, BLMIS employed Friehling & Horowitz, CPA, P.C. ("Friehling & Horowitz") as its auditor, which accepted BLMIS's fraudulently reported trading revenues and/or commission on its financial statements and other regulatory reports that BLMIS filed. Friehling & Horowitz was a three-person accounting firm based out of a strip mall in Rockland County, New York. Of the three employees at the firm, one was a licensed CPA, one was an administrative assistant, and one was a semi-retired accountant living in Florida.

Response: On information and belief, the Access Defendants admit that BLMIS employed Friehling & Horowitz, CPA, P.C. as its auditor, and lack knowledge or information

sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 44 and therefore deny such allegations.

45. On or about November 3, 2009, David Friehling, the sole proprietor of Friehling & Horowitz, pleaded guilty to filing false audit reports for BLMIS and filing false tax returns for Madoff and others. BLMIS's publicly available SEC Form X-17A-5 included copies of these fictitious annual audited financial statements prepared by Friehling & Horowitz.

Response: On information and belief, the Access Defendants admit that David Friehling pleaded guilty to crimes on or about November 3, 2009 and respectfully refer to the plea hearing transcript and BLMIS's SEC Form X-17A-5 for complete and accurate statements of their contents.

Madoff's Investment Strategy

46. In general, BLMIS purported to execute two primary investment strategies for BLMIS customers: the convertible arbitrage strategy and the Split Strike Conversion ("SSC") Strategy. For a limited group of BLMIS customers, primarily consisting of Madoff's close friends and their families, Madoff also purportedly purchased securities that were held for a certain time and then purportedly sold for a profit. At all relevant times, Madoff conducted no legitimate business operations using any of these strategies.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 46 and therefore deny such allegations.

47. All funds received from BLMIS customers were commingled in a single BLMIS account maintained at JPMorgan Chase Bank. These commingled funds were not used to trade securities, but rather to make distributions to, or payments for, other customers, to benefit Madoff and his family personally, and to prop up Madoff's proprietary trading business.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 47 and therefore deny such allegations.

48. The convertible arbitrage investment strategy was supposed to generate profits by taking advantage of the pricing mismatches that can occur between the equity and bond/preferred equity markets. Investors were told they would gain profits from a change in the expectations for the stock or convertible security over time. In the 1970s this strategy represented a significant portion of the total BLMIS accounts, but by the early 1990s the strategy was purportedly used in only a small percentage of BLMIS accounts.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 48 and therefore deny such allegations.

49. From the early 1990s forward, Madoff began telling BLMIS customers that he employed the SSC strategy for their accounts, even though in reality BLMIS never traded any securities for its BLMIS customers.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 49 and therefore deny such allegations.

50. BLMIS reported falsified trades using backdated trade data on monthly account statements sent to BLMIS customers that typically reflected impossibly consistent gains on the customers' principal investments.

Response: On information and belief, the Access Defendants admit that BLMIS reported falsified trades on monthly account statements, and lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 50 and therefore deny such allegations.

51. By 1992, the SSC strategy purported to involve: (i) the purchase of a group or basket of equities intended to highly correlate to the S&P 100 Index; (ii) the purchase of out-of-the-money S&P 100 Index put options; and (iii) the sale of out-of-the-money S&P 100 Index call options.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 51 and therefore deny such allegations.

52. The put options were to limit the downside risk of sizeable price changes in the basket. The exercise of put options could not turn losses into gains, but rather could only put a floor on losses. By definition, the exercise of a put option should have entailed a loss for BLMIS.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 52 and therefore deny such allegations.

53. The sale of call options would partially offset the costs associated with acquiring puts but would have the detrimental effect of putting a ceiling on gains. The call options would make it difficult, if not impossible, for BLMIS to perform as well as the market, let alone outperform the market, because in a rising market, calls would have been expected to be exercised by the counterparty.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 53 and therefore deny such allegations.

54. The simultaneous purchase of puts and sale of calls to hedge a securities position is commonly referred to as a “collar.” The collar provides downside protection while limiting the upside.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 54 and therefore deny such allegations.

55. If Madoff was putting on the same baskets of equities across *all* BLMIS accounts, as he claimed, the total notional value of the puts purchased and of the calls sold had to equal the market value of the equities in the basket. For example, to properly implement a collar to hedge the \$11.7 billion of AUM that Madoff publicly reported in 2006 would have required the purchase/sale of call and put options with a notional value (for each) of \$11.7 billion. There are no records to substantiate Madoff’s sale of call options or purchase of put options in any amount, much less in billions of notional dollars.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 55 and therefore deny such allegations.

56. Moreover, at all times that BLMIS reported its total AUM, publicly available information about the volume of exchange-traded options showed that there was simply not enough call option notional value to support the Madoff SSC strategy.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 56 and therefore deny such allegations.

57. Madoff could not be using the SSC strategy because his returns drastically outperformed the market. BLMIS showed only 16 months of negative returns over the course of its existence compared to 82 months of negative returns in the S&P 100 Index over the same time period. Not only did BLMIS post gains that exceeded (at times, significantly) the S&P 100 Index’s performance, it would also regularly show gains when the S&P 100 Index was down (at times significantly). Such results were impossible if BLMIS had actually been implementing the SSC strategy.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 57 and therefore deny such allegations.

No Evidence of BLMIS Trading

58. There is no record of BLMIS clearing a single purchase or sale of securities in connection with the SSC strategy at the Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation, the clearing house for such transactions, its predecessors, or any other trading platform on which BLMIS could have traded securities. There are no other BLMIS records that demonstrate that BLMIS traded securities using the SSC strategy.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 58 and therefore deny such allegations.

59. All exchange-listed options relating to the companies within the S&P 100 Index, including options based upon the S&P 100 Index itself, clear through the Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”). The OCC has no records showing that BLMIS’s IA Business cleared trades in any exchange-listed options.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 59 and therefore deny such allegations.

The Collapse Of The Ponzi Scheme

60. The Ponzi scheme collapsed in December 2008, when BLMIS customers’ requests for redemptions overwhelmed the flow of new investments.

Response: On information and belief, the Access Defendants admit BLMIS’s IA Business collapsed in December 2008, but lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 60 and therefore deny such allegations.

61. At their plea hearings, Madoff and DiPascali admitted that BLMIS purchased none of the securities listed on the BLMIS customers’ fraudulent statements, and that BLMIS through the IA Business as a Ponzi scheme.

Response: The Access Defendants respectfully refer to the transcripts of Madoff and DiPascali’s plea hearings for the complete and accurate statement of their contents and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 61 and therefore deny such allegations.

62. At all relevant times, BLMIS was insolvent because (i) its assets were worth less than the value of its liabilities; (ii) it could not meet its obligations as they came due; and (iii) at the time of the transfers alleged herein, BLMIS was left with insufficient capital.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 62 and therefore deny such allegations.

THE DEFENDANTS AND THEIR AGENTS

A. The UBS Defendants

63. Defendant UBS AG is a Swiss public company with registered and principal offices at Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich, and Aeschenvorstadt 1, CH-4051 Basel, Switzerland. UBS AG is the parent company of the global UBS bank, and is present in New York, with offices at 299 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10171 and 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019. It also conducts daily business activities in Stamford, Connecticut and other locations in the United States.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 63 concerning UBS AG's daily business activities in Stamford, Connecticut and other locations in the United States, and therefore deny such allegations. On information and belief, the Access Defendants admit the remaining allegations in Paragraph 63.

64. Defendant UBS Europe SE (f/k/a UBS (Luxembourg) S.A.) ("UBS SA"), a wholly owned subsidiary of UBS AG, is a Societas Europaea, incorporated in Germany and registered with the Register of Commerce of Frankfurt (HRB 107046), with a registered office at Bockenheimer Landstraße 2-4, 60306 Frankfurt am Main. On or about December 1, 2016, UBS (Luxembourg) S.A. merged with and was absorbed into UBS Europe SE. UBS (Luxembourg) S.A.'s business operations continue to be carried out by UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch, with a place of business at 33a, Avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, and an R.C.S. Luxembourg number of B209123.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 64 and therefore deny such allegations.

65. Defendant UBS Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A. ("UBSFSL"), a wholly owned subsidiary of UBS AG, is a Luxembourg limited liability company incorporated as a *société anonyme*. Its registered office is at 33a, Avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 65 and therefore deny such allegations.

66. Defendant UBS Third Party Management Company S.A. (“UBSTPM”), a wholly owned subsidiary of UBS AG, is a Luxembourg limited liability company incorporated as a *société anonyme*. Its registered office is at 33a, Avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 66 and therefore deny such allegations.

67. The UBS Defendants presented themselves to the public as a unified global entity operating as “a coherent and effective whole.” UBS shared a centralized structure for core enterprise functions including finance, risk, legal, compliance, and shared services such as human resources, information technology, communication and branding, and corporate development. Upon information and belief, this organizational structure is designed to ensure UBS AG’s centralized control of global business strategy and reporting obligations for UBS group companies. UBS AG subsidiaries market themselves as part of a “worldwide financial network,” providing “an international network of experts” that “can propose truly global investment solutions” based on “the experience, know-how and substantial resources provided by the UBS Group as a whole.”

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 67 and therefore deny such allegations.

68. UBS SA and UBSFSL worked closely with several of the Access Defendants—including AIA LLC, AIA Ltd. and AML (f/k/a AIA (Lux))—in the management, supervision and administration of Luxalpha and Groupement Financier.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 68 except admit that UBS SA and UBSFL had business relationships with certain of the Access Defendants.

69. The UBS Defendants’ deep involvement with Madoff and the BLMIS-feeder funds was far-reaching, extended well beyond Luxalpha and Groupement Financier, and involved billions of dollars being funneled into BLMIS. UBS entities also sponsored, managed, administered or served as custodian for several other BLMIS-feeder funds that the Trustee is pursuing or has pursued through separate actions. For example, UBS AG served as sponsor of Luxembourg Investment Fund (“LIF”). UBS SA also served as LIF’s custodian, main paying agent and, for a time, as its portfolio manager. UBSTPM ultimately replaced UBS SA as portfolio manager of LIF, and UBSFSL served as administrator of LIF. LIF directed investments of approximately \$759 million into BLMIS. UBS SA also served as the custodian for Plaza Investments International Limited, which directed investments of approximately \$534 million into BLMIS. And at various times, UBS SA served as portfolio manager and custodian for Thybo Asset Management Limited, Thybo Global Fund Limited, Thybo Return Fund Limited and Thybo Stable Fund Limited, which collectively directed investments of over \$200 million into BLMIS.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 69 and therefore deny such allegations.

70. All account opening papers and agreements were completed and executed by UBS SA employees, including Managing Director Viviane DeAngelis and Director Serge Karp. UBS SA employees regularly corresponded with Frank DiPascali of BLMIS for purposes of managing Luxalpha's investments and redemptions. All redemptions UBS SA requested for the Luxalpha fund were processed through an account held at UBS AG's Stamford, Connecticut branch.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 70 and therefore deny such allegations.

71. Luxalpha Directors Hartmann, Schroeter, Stiehl, Egger, Hondequin, and Kranz were all UBS SA employees.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that some UBS personnel composed the Board of Directors and chairman of the board of Luxalpha, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 71 and therefore deny such allegations.

72. UBS SA served as Defendant Groupement Financier's prime bank and non-defendant Groupement Financier Levered Ltd.'s ("Groupement Levered") custody bank. Groupement Levered did not have a direct account at BLMIS, but offered leveraged returns based on investments in the underlying Groupement Financier fund that was directly invested with BLMIS. As prime bank for Groupement Financier, UBS SA was responsible for the receipt of the fund's subscription monies and the subsequent transfer of those monies to the Bank of Bermuda, which acted as Groupement Financier's beneficiary bank. UBS SA was also responsible for maintaining a mirror book-keeping of all transactions reported by BLMIS so as to enable UBSFSL, the fund's administrator, to calculate the fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Response: The Access Defendants admit the allegations contained in the first and second sentence of Paragraph 72, except deny that the investment "was directly invested with BLMIS" and Groupement Financier offered "leveraged returns." The remaining allegations in Paragraph 72 state legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of these allegations and therefore deny such allegations.

B. The Access Defendants

73. Littaye and Villehuchet were sophisticated investment professionals who, before founding Access, had long held senior positions at major financial institutions.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that Littaye and Villehuchet were employed by financial institutions, except otherwise deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 73.

74. Before founding Access, Littaye worked in a number of positions in the securities industry. From 1968 until 1971, he was an Assistant Vice-President at Banque Paribas in the Corporate Finance Department. From 1971 until 1977, he was responsible for the Capital Market Products division at Crédit Agricole Segespar. From 1977 until 1985, he was Senior Vice President at Banque NSM (ABN Group) responsible for corporate finance for fixed income issues, including “high tech” swaps for bond issues in foreign currencies. From 1985 until 1992, he was Managing Director for brokerage activities at Banque Pallas France. From 1993 through 1994, he was Chief Operating Officer at Crédit Lyonnais Securities (USA) responsible for syndication, brokerage activities, back-office/operations and systems.

Response: On information and belief, the Access Defendants admit that Littaye had been employed by these institutions for the described periods and otherwise deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 74.

75. Similarly, Villehuchet also worked in several positions in the securities business before founding Access. From 1970 until 1983, Villehuchet worked in the Capital Markets division of Banque Paribas in Paris. Villehuchet founded, and from 1983 until 1987, was President of Interfinance, an international brokerage firm. In 1987 he founded Crédit Lyonnais Securities (USA) in New York, and from 1987 through 1994, served as its Chairman and CEO.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 75 except admit that Villehuchet held positions generally as described above and otherwise deny any remaining allegations.

76. Littaye and Villehuchet co-founded Access in 1994, first establishing Access International Advisers, Inc. (“AIA Inc.”). Thereafter, they founded various other Access entities—Defendants AIA LLC, AIA Ltd., AML, and AP (Lux) (all as defined herein)—and arranged for them to act as service providers to the Feeder Fund Defendants.

Response: On information and belief, the Access Defendants admit that Littaye and Villehuchet contributed among others to the foundation of certain Access entities and deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 76.

77. Although formally distinct and separately organized in their various jurisdictions, AIA Inc., AIA LLC, AIA Ltd., AML, and AP (Lux) were, in reality, a single business enterprise or alter egos of each other. At all times relevant herein, Littaye and Villehuchet coordinated, dominated, and controlled that enterprise. Littaye and Villehuchet marketed and used the network of Access entities as a collective whole to service Luxalpha and Groupement Financier, among other BLMIS-feeder funds. Many of the Access entities were shell companies with no employees of their own.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 77 except admit that the entities referred to in the first sentence were “distinct and separately organized in their various jurisdictions.”

78. Littaye and Villehuchet also co-owned all of the Access Defendants. And Littaye and Villehuchet were also executives and directors of all of the Access Defendants. Villehuchet was Founder, Chairman, and Chief Executive Officer of AIA Inc., and Littaye was Founder and Consultant to AIA Inc. They both acted as AIA LLC’s Partner, Chairman, and Chief Executive Officer. They served as AIA Ltd.’s, AML’s, and AP (Lux)’s directors. Littaye also served as Director, Chairman, and Managing Director of AIA (Lux). Villehuchet was also AIA Inc.’s President and AIA Inc. was AIA LLC’s sole member.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that Littaye and Villehuchet had ownership interests in certain Access entities and had directorship positions as set forth more fully in prior filings in this case and otherwise deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 78.

79. Madoff was integral to Access’s business. Access’s BLMIS-related investments (which, at their peak, exceeded \$2 billion), dwarfed its non-Madoff holdings. By February 2008, 79% of Access subscriptions were invested with BLMIS, accounting for 92% of Access’s total net revenue.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the remaining allegations in Paragraph 79 since they are so group-pled and vague that they cannot be responded to.

80. Littaye visited with Madoff at Madoff’s New York office quarterly. During these meetings, Littaye raised questions that Access or its clients had with respect to the BLMIS-related funds. He would then relay Madoff’s answers to Access’s New York employees.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 80 but admit that Littaye met with Madoff in New York occasionally and asked Madoff questions.

81. Littaye also would meet with Madoff in the south of France when Madoff vacationed there. During these visits in France, Madoff and Littaye would play tennis together, which provided further opportunities for Littaye and Madoff to discuss business and Access's investments with BLMIS.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 81, except admit that on one occasion Littaye met Madoff in the south of France.

82. The Access Defendants had a staff of 20 to 30 employees spread among its New York and European offices responsible for the sales, operation, due diligence and monitoring for its multiple fund offerings. However, any issues, questions or concerns regarding the several Access funds that maintained accounts at BLMIS were addressed by and had to be run through Littaye.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 82 but admit that certain entities had certain employees with various responsibilities for multiple funds, including funds unrelated to BLMIS.

83. Claudine Magon de la Villehuchet, a/k/a Claudine de la Villehuchet, is named in her capacity as executrix under the November 6, 2000 last will and testament of Thierry Magon de la Villehuchet a/k/a René Thierry de la Villehuchet. Ms. Villehuchet is also named individually as the sole beneficiary under Villehuchet's last will and testament. At the time of his death, Villehuchet and Ms. Villehuchet resided in New Rochelle, New York, and both were U.S. citizens.

Response: On information and belief, the Access Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 83.

84. Defendant Pierre Delandmeter, a Belgian citizen, was a member of AML's board. He was both a Director and Legal Advisor of Luxalpha, and an advisor to Littaye, Villehuchet, and the other Access Defendants. Delandmeter was a Legal Advisor to Groupement Financier and Groupement Levered. In addition, Delandmeter was a Director of AML, AP (Lux), and AIA Inc.

Response: The Access Defendants respectfully refer to the Declaration of Pierre Delandmeter (Adv Pro. No. 10-04285, ECF No. 282) for its complete and accurate contents and otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 84.

85. Defendant Theodore Dumbauld, a resident of Connecticut, also served the Access Defendants in various roles. Dumbauld was a Partner at AIA LLC beginning in 2002 and then became the Chief Investment Officer of AIA LLC. Dumbauld held both of these positions until his 2006 departure. Dumbauld was also a director of AIA LLC.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether Dumbauld is a resident of Connecticut, and deny that he served the Access Defendants in various roles, and admit the remaining allegations in Paragraph 85

AIA LLC

86. Founded in 2001, Defendant Access International Advisors LLC (“AIA LLC”) is a Delaware limited liability company wholly owned by AIA Inc. During the relevant period, its principal place of business was at 509 Madison Avenue, 22nd Floor, New York, New York 10022.

Response: The Access Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 86, except lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the alleged “relevant period” and therefore deny such allegations.

87. AIA LLC was Luxalpha’s portfolio adviser from August 11, 2004 until August 1, 2006. As portfolio adviser, AIA LLC oversaw UBS SA in its role as Luxalpha’s portfolio manager. AIA LLC also served as Groupement Financier’s sponsor.

Response: The Access Defendants admit the allegations in first sentence of Paragraph 87, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 87 and therefore deny such allegations. Additionally, the remaining issues in Paragraph 87 state legal conclusions subject to foreign laws and jurisdictions, in particular as to the responsibilities and functions related to a “portfolio advisor,” to which no response is required.

AIA Ltd.

88. Defendant Access International Advisors Ltd. (“AIA Ltd.”) is a Bahamas limited company. Its registered address is MMG Bahamas Ltd., P.O. Box CB – 13937, 50 Shirley Street, Nassau, Bahamas.

Response: The Access Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 88.

89. AIA Ltd. was nominally Groupement Financier’s investment manager until July 2007, though in practice it performed no such services, because they were delegated to BLMIS. At various times, AIA Ltd. was also identified as Groupement Financier’s operator and investment adviser. AIA Ltd. also served as Groupement Levered’s official investment manager, and as

Luxalpha's official consultant and exclusive introducing agent. As investment manager, AIA Ltd. was required to "keep the net assets of the Fund[s] under surveillance and constant review; carry out reviews and controls of the portfolio."

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations contained in the first and third sentences of Paragraph 89 as AIA Ltd. was not Luxalpha's consultant and exclusive introducing agent, and otherwise lack knowledge and information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 89 and therefore deny such allegations, because Paragraph 89 is vague. Additionally, the remaining issues in the fourth sentence of Paragraph 89 state legal conclusions subject to foreign laws and jurisdictions, in particular as to the responsibilities and functions related to "operator adviser" and "investment adviser," to which no response is required.

90. AIA Ltd. held itself out as Groupement Financier's and Groupement Levered's investment manager, although as its own accountants recognized, it was never licensed to act as an investment manager. AIA Ltd. nevertheless received the vast majority of the fees Access collected from Luxalpha and Groupement Financier.

Response: The allegations in the first sentence of Paragraph 90 state legal conclusions to which no response is required. The Access Defendants deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 90.

91. As of at least 2004, AIA Ltd. was a shell entity that had no physical presence in any jurisdiction. AIA Ltd. is described in Access's internal documents as an offshore "money box" set up for the "prime purpose [of] ... the receipt of fees" on behalf of Access. According to Access, AIA Ltd. was incorporated offshore in the Bahamas to accommodate "Bernie Madoff[, who] want[ed] to only deal with offshore entities related to [the Access] accounts."

Response: The allegations in the first sentence of Paragraph 91 state legal conclusions to which no response is required. The Access Defendants respectfully refer to the documents referenced in the second sentence of Paragraph 91 for their contents, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the allegations in the third sentence of Paragraph 91 and there deny such allegations.

AML

92. Defendant Access Management Luxembourg S.A. (“AML”) (f/k/a Access International Advisors (Luxembourg) S.A. (“AIA (Lux)”) is a Luxembourg limited liability company incorporated as a *société anonyme*. Its registered office is at 34a, rue Philippe II, L2340 Luxembourg. AML is in liquidation in Luxembourg. Maître Fernand Entringer, with offices at 34a, rue Philippe II, L-2340, Luxembourg, is AML’s liquidator.

Response: Upon information and belief, the Access Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 92.

93. AML was nominally Luxalpha’s portfolio manager from November 17, 2008 through its liquidation, but entered into an Investment Advisory Agreement with AP (Lux). AML ultimately delegated the management of Luxalpha’s portfolio to BLMIS. AML also served as Luxalpha’s portfolio adviser from February 5, 2004 until August 11, 2004, purporting to advise UBS SA in connection with UBS SA’s role as Luxalpha’s portfolio manager. Until 2007, AML also served as Groupement Financier’s and Groupement Levered’s investment adviser.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that a Management Company Services Agreement was signed between Access Management Luxembourg and Luxalpha dated November 17, 2008, and that Access Management Luxembourg signed an Investment Advisory Agreement with Access Partners SA dated November 17, 2008, that Access International Advisors (Luxembourg) S.A. signed a Portfolio Advisory Agreement with UBS (Luxembourg) S.A. dated February 5, 2004, and respectfully refer to those agreements for their contents, provided their effective execution. The Access Defendants deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 93.

94. A September 2004 questionnaire regarding Luxalpha completed by Access states that AIA (Lux) has “[n]o regular employees” and “no full-time employees,” lists Littaye and Delandmeter as the only investment professionals at the firm, and identifies only Littaye and Delandmeter as carrying out the firm’s responsibilities. The questionnaire also indicates that AIA (Lux) “outsourced” the functions of trading, research and development, IT/programming, administration, and marketing and business development. Notes from an Access meeting confirm AIA (Lux)’s purpose as an overseas shell entity for the receipt of funds, stating that a “[s]ervice agreement will have to be put in place between the companies of AIA group, to spread the AIA Lux incomes.”

Response: Paragraph 94 refers to and partially quotes from a September 2004 questionnaire regarding Luxalpha and notes from an Access meeting, and the Access Defendants

respectfully refer to that questionnaire and meeting notes for their respective contents, and otherwise deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 94.

AP (Lux)

95. Defendant Access Partners S.A. (Luxembourg) (“AP (Lux)”) is a Luxembourg limited liability company incorporated as a *société anonyme*. Its registered office is at 34a, rue Philippe II, L-2340 Luxembourg. AP (Lux) is in liquidation in Luxembourg. Maître Fernand Entringer, with offices at 34a, rue Philippe II, L-2340, Luxembourg, is AP (Lux)’s liquidator.

Response: On information and belief, the Access Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 95.

96. From February 13, 2007 through Madoff’s collapse, AP (Lux) was Luxalpha’s investment adviser. In that role, it purported to advise UBSTPM, and later AML, in connection with Luxalpha. Beginning in 2007, AP (Lux) was also the nominal adviser of Groupement Financier and Groupement Levered.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that on February 13, 2007, Access Partners SA signed an Investment Advisory Agreement with UBS Third Party Management Company S.A., that Access Partners SA signed an Investment Advisory Agreement with Access Management Luxembourg dated November 17, 2008, and respectfully refers to those agreements for their contents, provided their effective execution. The Access Defendants otherwise deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 96.

97. Access used AP (Lux) as a shell entity to protect Luxalpha and BLMIS from U.S. regulatory scrutiny. Littaye acknowledged in an internal meeting that Access had already taken “a small risk for Luxalpha” by helping BLMIS evade the SEC when it had New York-incorporated AIA LLC serve as Luxalpha’s investment adviser. Access created AP (Lux) to replace AIA LLC in that role.

Response: Paragraph 97 refers to and partially quotes from a document or communication for an internal Access meeting, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to that document or communication for its contents, and otherwise deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 97.

C. The Feeder Fund Defendants

Luxalpha

98. Defendant Luxalpha was founded under Luxembourg law. It was organized as a “UCITS” fund pursuant to the EU directive entitled, “Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities,” under which open-ended investment schemes were regulated. Luxembourg, like other EU member states, enacted legislation implementing various EU UCITS directives. Luxalpha’s registered office was at 33a, Avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, which is the same address as three of the four UBS Defendants.

Response: Paragraph 98 states legal conclusions to which no response is required. As for the remaining allegations, the Access Defendants admit on information and belief that Defendant Luxalpha was founded under Luxembourg Law and had a registered office in Luxembourg, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 98 and therefore deny such allegations.

99. Luxalpha was subject to the regulatory authority of the CSSF. Luxalpha was placed in liquidation by the District Court of Luxembourg on April 2, 2009 and is represented by its court-appointed liquidators, Maître Alain Rukavina, barrister (avocat à la Cour) and Paul Laplume, company auditor.

Response: Upon information and belief, the Access Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 99 except lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to current status of the liquidators.

100. Me. Rukavina and Mr. Laplume are defendants in their capacity as the court-appointed liquidators and representatives of Luxalpha, and as representatives of Luxalpha’s investors and creditors, according to the provisions of the District Court of Luxembourg judgment dated April 2, 2009. References to defendant Luxalpha herein include Me. Rukavina and Mr. Laplume.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 100 and therefore deny such allegations. Further, Paragraph 100 states legal conclusions subject to foreign laws and jurisdictions to which response is not required.

Luxalpha Director Defendants

101. Defendant Patrick Littaye, a French citizen, was a Director of Luxalpha from June 26, 2006 until it entered liquidation.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that Littaye had French citizenship, and that he was, among others, a Director of the Board of Directors of Luxalpha from 2006 (but presently lack knowledge and information on the exact date, which most likely be in August 2006) until it entered liquidation.

102. Defendant Pierre Delandmeter, a Belgian citizen, was a Director of, and the Legal Adviser to, Luxalpha from February 2004 until it entered liquidation.

Response: Upon information and believe, the Access Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 102.

103. Defendants Littaye and Delandmeter are referred to collectively as the “Luxalpha Director Defendants.”

Response: The Access Defendants admit that the Second Amended Complaint uses the collective reference of Defendants Littaye and Delandmeter as to the “Luxalpha Director Defendants” but avers that such reference is inaccurate, ambiguous and inconsistent with the composition of Luxalpha’s Board of Directors through time as set forth in the chart found in Paragraph 134.

Groupement Financier

104. Defendant Groupement Financier is a British Virgin Islands (“BVI”) investment fund that invested 100% of its assets directly with BLMIS. Groupement Financier’s registered agent is Maples & Calder and its registered office is at Sea Meadow House, P.O. Box 173, Road Town, Tortola VG 1110, BVI.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that Defendant Groupement Financier is a BVI Investment Fund that had a registered office at the above address and otherwise deny the remaining allegations, including that Defendant Groupement Financier transferred 100% of its assets into a deposit account to be managed by BLMIS.

105. In June 2003, Access created Groupement Levered, which was later known as Groupement II Limited fund. Groupement Levered was a BVI investment fund that invested all of its assets with Groupement Financier. Groupement Financier's BLMIS account remained open until Madoff's arrest in December 2008.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 105 since they are so group-pled and vague that they cannot be responded to, and therefore deny such allegations.

Groupement Financier Director Defendants

106. Littaye and Villehuchet comprised the board of directors of both Groupement Financier and Groupement Levered.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that at times Littaye and Villehuchet, among others, had been directors for both Groupement Financier and Groupement Levered.

107. Delandmeter was a Legal Adviser to Groupement Financier and Groupement Levered.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 107 except admit that Delandmeter provided legal services to certain of the Access entities.

108. The Luxalpha Director Defendants and the Groupement Financier Director Defendants are collectively referred to herein as the "Feeder Fund Director Defendants."

Response: The Access Defendants admit that the Second Amended Complaint uses the collective reference of Defendants Littaye and Delandmeter as the "Feeder Fund Director Defendants" but avers that such reference is inaccurate, ambiguous and inconsistent with the composition of Luxalpha's Board of Directors through time as set forth in the chart found in Paragraph 134.

**THE ACCESS PRINCIPALS' CLOSE RELATIONSHIP WITH MADOFF EXPOSED
THEM TO MYRIAD INDICIA OF FRAUD AT BLMIS**

109. Littaye and Madoff had a close social and professional relationship, dating back to at least 1985, which allowed Access to occupy integral positions with many BLMIS feeder funds. The relationship benefited both Access and Madoff, introducing Madoff to new sources of investment capital, which he needed to keep his Ponzi scheme alive.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 109.

110. Littaye helped found Trotanoy Investment Company Ltd. and Citrus Investment Holdings Ltd., feeder funds that together invested over \$200 million with BLMIS. Littaye opened or introduced at least eight other BLMIS managed accounts. Access functioned as the manager and/or portfolio adviser for a number of BLMIS feeder funds.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in the first and second sentences of Paragraph 110, and lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of the third sentence in Paragraph 110 given its vagueness, and therefore deny such allegations.

111. Littaye's and Madoff's relationship also allowed Access to obtain fees derived from BLMIS investments, through which Littaye and Villehuchet enriched themselves.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 111, except that Littaye and Villehuchet earned fees, in part, related to services rendered to certain of the Access entities relating to the Feeder Funds.

112. Littaye and Access, together with BNP Paribas, operated Oreades, a Madoff feeder fund that predated Groupement Financier and Luxalpha. Oreades's BLMIS accounts were opened in November 1997. As detailed below, Oreades was shut down in March 2004 as a result of BNP Paribas's discomfort with Oreades's relationship with BLMIS. Luxalpha was opened as Oreades's successor.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in the first and fourth sentences of Paragraph 112, and lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of the second and third sentence in Paragraph 112 and therefore deny such allegations. Paragraph 112 also includes conclusions of law to which no response is required.

113. In July 2003, BNP Paribas told Littaye that it was particularly concerned that BLMIS's role as asset manager had not been properly disclosed. BNP Paribas noted with alarm that because of this failure to disclose, BLMIS "does not exist" in the eyes of the CSSF. BNP Paribas knew that it would bear the risk of any liability associated with Oreades's management and told Littaye of concerns "that the risk [to] BNP Paribas is very extensive." BNP Paribas also observed that, because BLMIS was not a bank, its role as custodian created concern, as did its additional roles of broker-dealer and investment adviser.

Response: Paragraph 113 refers to and partially quotes from documents or communications, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to those documents or communications for a complete and accurate statement of their contents., and otherwise deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 113.

114. Another concern for BNP Paribas was that it could not confirm the existence of a segregated Oreades account at BLMIS. As a result, BNP Paribas could not determine where Oreades's assets were actually being held.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 114 and therefore deny such allegations.

115. BNP Paribas also advised Access of its concern that BLMIS reports of trading activity and positions for Oreades were delivered only by fax and mail, seven or eight days after the reported trades, inconsistent with industry customs and practices. BNP Paribas and Access knew that this process failed to provide any opportunity to verify trades.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 115.

116. Of all the funds whose investment portfolios Access managed, BLMIS was the lone investment for which Access did not have immediate or next-day transparency, either through website access or next-day batch reports.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 116.

117. Such practices deviated from BNP Paribas's standard operating procedures, which provided for order transmission by fax or electronic communication on the day of the trade, followed by settlement confirmation by the depository bank within one to three days thereafter. This made it very difficult to verify that deals were posted to the correct clients. During internal audits, BNP Paribas's risk and ethics department highlighted this concern. A senior executive at BNP Paribas Securities Services, Lionel Trouvain, noted "it would seem that B. Madoff does not ever want to improve its order transmission methods."

Response: Paragraph 117 refers to and partially quotes from a document or communication, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to that document or communication for a complete and accurate statement of its contents., and otherwise lack knowledge or

information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 117 and therefore deny such allegations.

118. In August 2003, Trouvain and other BNP Paribas employees met with Access's management to discuss whether it was possible to bring their relationship with BLMIS into standard compliance with BNP Paribas's internal rules. According to the minutes of that meeting, BNP Paribas deemed BLMIS's hidden role as both custodian and investment adviser for Oreades to be "unconscionable" and understood that it violated BNP Paribas's internal "security rules" and Luxembourg law.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 118, except admit on information and belief that a meeting with BNP Paribas employees occurred in 2003.

119. Communicating with BLMIS through Littaye, BNP Paribas asked Madoff for permission to include his name in a disclosure to the CSSF. Madoff refused. Access told BNP Paribas that Madoff's refusal stemmed (at least in part) from the fact that BLMIS was not registered as an investment adviser in the United States and deliberately wanted to avoid regulatory scrutiny.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 119 and therefore deny such allegations.

120. As an alternative, BNP Paribas requested that its securities services unit or Access be granted real-time access to BLMIS's trade confirmations to allow them to confirm the validity of BLMIS's purported trades. Of course, no such access was granted.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 120.

121. In spring 2004, shortly after BNP Paribas raised its concerns about BLMIS to Access, Oreades was shut down and the Oreades BLMIS accounts were closed.

Response: Upon information and belief, the Access Defendants admit that Oreades was shut down, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 121 since they are so group-pled and vague that they cannot be responded to, and therefore deny such allegations.

122. In January 2008, an Access employee recounted the story behind BNP Paribas's liquidation of Oreades, stating that BNP Paribas did not want to be liable to Oreades's investors and believed it had to exit or "destroy" Oreades.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 122 and therefore deny such allegations.

**ACCESS AND UBS ESTABLISHED LUXALPHA AND GROUPEMENT FINANCIER
DESPITE OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE OF FRAUD AT BLMIS**

A. Access and UBS Worked Together to Open Luxalpha Even Before Oreades Was Shut Down

123. BNP Paribas's decision to extricate itself from Oreades's operations threatened to leave Access without a prime bank, administrator, and nominal custodian to administer the investments it directed into BLMIS. Before Oreades was even closed, Villehuchet and Littaye were working to establish Luxalpha as its successor.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 123, except admit upon information and belief that Oreades was shut down a few months after Luxalpha was created.

124. Luxalpha would allow Villehuchet and Littaye to continue their professional and personal relationship with Madoff and provide a vehicle into which Oreades's assets could be transferred. Access's principals sought and found new partners to replace BNP Paribas—the UBS Defendants—even before Oreades ceased operations in 2004.

Response: Upon information and belief, the Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 124.

125. In March 2004, just one week after Oreades was closed, UBS SA opened BLMIS Account 1FR108 and executed the BLMIS account opening documents, including a Customer Agreement, an Option Agreement, and a Trading Authorization Limited to Purchases and Sales of Securities and Options (collectively, "BLMIS Account Opening Agreements") on behalf of Luxalpha, and as its agent.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 125 and therefore deny such allegations, and respectfully refer to the BLMIS Account Opening Agreements for a complete and accurate statement of their contents.

126. UBS SA formally served as Luxalpha's custodian. UBS SA also entered into a separate agreement with BLMIS that explicitly designated BLMIS as the sub-custodian of Luxalpha's assets, unbeknownst to Luxalpha's investors and the Luxembourg regulators.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that UBS SA served as Luxalpha's custodian, and UBS SA entered into a sub-custodian agreement with BLMIS that designated BLMIS as the sub-custodian of Luxalpha, but lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in the allegations in Paragraph 126 and therefore deny such allegations.

127. UBS SA held the BLMIS Account in the name of "UBS (Luxembourg) S.A. for the benefit of Luxalpha." Luxalpha's BLMIS Account was still open when Madoff was arrested on December 11, 2008.

Response: Upon information and belief, the Access Defendants admit that Account No. 1FR108 was the account UBS SA opened with BLMIS and into which UBS SA deposited some of Luxalpha's assets for investment, Account No. 1FR108 was named "UBS (LUXEMBOURG) SA FBO LUXALPHA SICAV", and that account was still open when Madoff was arrested on December 11, 2008.

128. Luxalpha was initially funded largely by Oreades withdrawals. At least eleven of Oreades's investors withdrew approximately \$330 million from Oreades and promptly re-invested those sums in Luxalpha.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 128 and therefore deny such allegations.

129. Internal Access documents note that certain Access employees were designated to handle the "switch" of Oreades investors over to Luxalpha. Access employees referred to it as simply a "name change."

Response: Paragraph 129 refers to and partially quotes from documents or communications, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to those documents or communications for a complete and accurate statement of their contents.

130. Access and UBS created Luxalpha to invest with BLMIS despite knowing of the concerns at BNP Paribas and despite many other persistent warnings of fraud at BLMIS.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 130.

131. In the transition from Oreades to Luxalpha, a UBS AG employee expressed deep reservations about Madoff's role as both broker and custodian, which was, standing alone, sufficient reason to decline to step in for BNP Paribas:

[W]e normally have to give "NO" as the answer in cases like Madoff. In doing so, we make reference to the following principles: no broker as depository, and the broker may under no circumstances also be a depository at the same time! Such a NO is easy to comprehend for both business policy reasons and risk reasons.

And this did not appear to take into account that Madoff held yet a third role—investment adviser—which further heightened the risk of fraud.

Response: Paragraph 131 refers to a partial quote from an email dated March 31, 2003 between UBS employees, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to that email for a complete and accurate statement of its contents, and lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 131 and therefore deny such allegations. Paragraph 131 also states legal conclusions to which no response is required.

132. UBS SA was aware of and dismissed these and other concerns and concluded that even though "[t]he risk [of investing with BLMIS] should not be underestimated . . . [investing with BLMIS] would be advantageous on the income side."

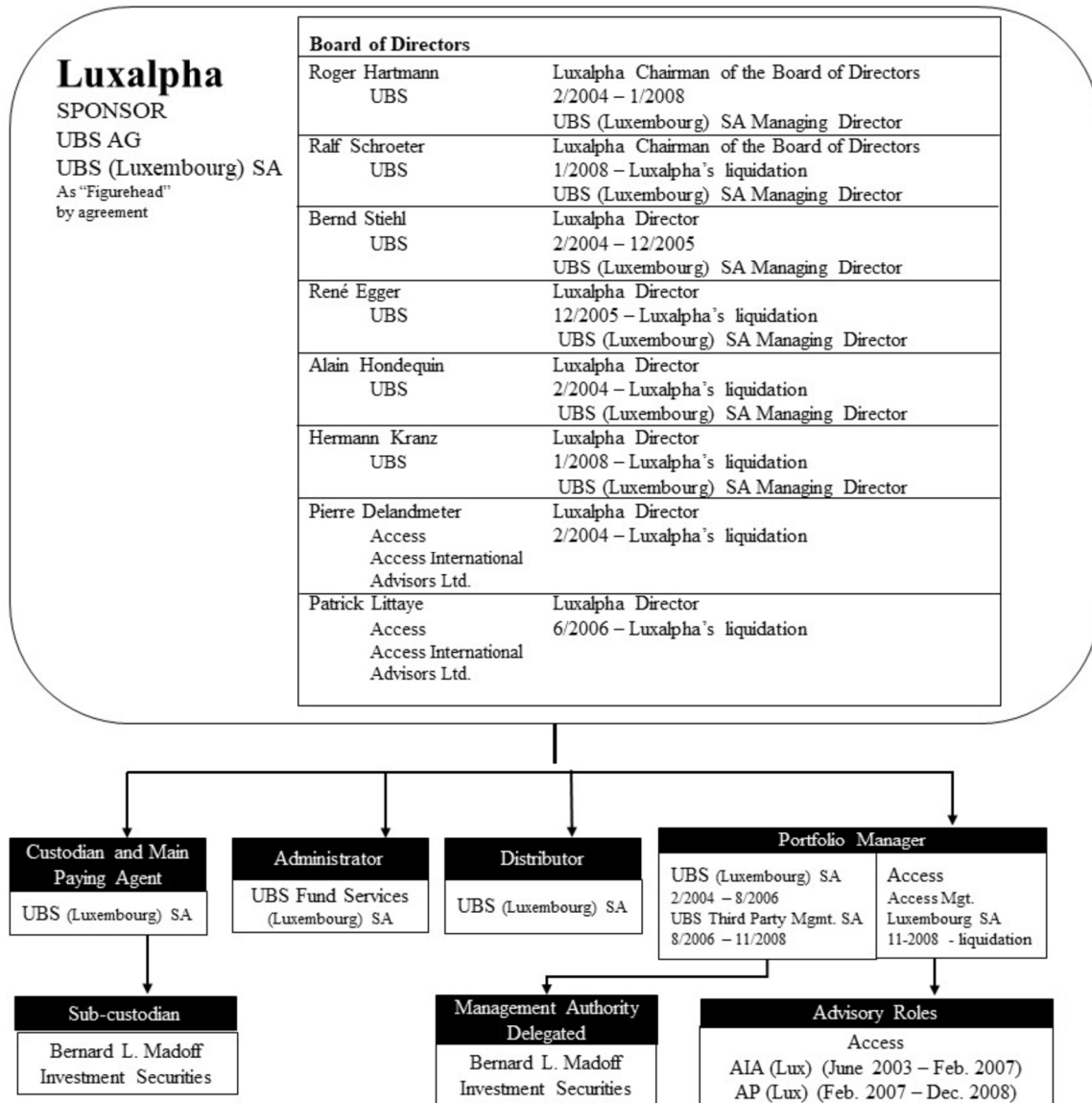
Response: Paragraph 132 refers to a partial quote from an email dated December 17, 2003 between UBS employees, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to that email for a complete and accurate statement of its contents, and lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 132 and therefore deny such allegations.

133. The internal message imparted by high-level UBS employees was clear: potential fraud at BLMIS should not stand in the way of UBS profits. Bernd Stiehl, a Luxalpha director and a UBS SA managing director, subordinated the above-referenced negative reports on BLMIS to UBS's desire to capitalize on Madoff. "Business is business," Stiehl wrote. "We cannot permit ourselves to lose 300 million. Accept client."

Response: Paragraph 133 refers to a partial quote from an email dated January 6, 2004 between UBS employees, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to that email for a complete

and accurate statement of its contents, and lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 133 and therefore deny such allegations.

134. When Luxalpha was founded, UBS stocked Luxalpha's board of directors with senior UBS and Access personnel, and its service providers were UBS and Access entities. The composition of its board and its organizational structure are set forth in the following chart:



Response: The Access Defendants deny the accuracy of the chart set forth in Paragraph 134 except admit, upon information and belief that Luxalpha's board of directors consisted of (i) four UBS personnel, (ii) a UBS representative appointed the chairman of the board of

directors, (iii) one independent lawyer Mr. Delandmeter, and (iv) Defendant Patrick Littaye as from August 2006. Paragraph 134 further states legal conclusions subject to foreign laws and jurisdictions to which no answer is required.

B. Access Created Groupement Financier and Engaged UBS as a Service Provider

135. Access established Groupement Financier in February 2003, opening BLMIS account 1FR096 in April 2003. Littaye executed Groupement Financier's BLMIS Account Opening Agreements.

Response: The Access Defendants admit Littaye executed Groupement Financier's BLMIS Account Opening Agreements, and otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 135.

136. In 2005, UBS began to service Groupement Financier and Groupement Levered. UBS SA was Groupement Financier's official prime bank and Groupement Levered's official custodian. UBS SA did not exercise any actual custodial authority over the money invested with Groupement Financier, as this responsibility was contractually delegated to BLMIS. From February 2005, UBSFSL served as Groupement Financier's and Groupement Levered's official administrator and was responsible for accounting functions, keeping the register of shareholders, handling subscriptions and redemptions, communications with investors, and preparations of financial statements for the funds. It also calculated the funds' respective NAV.

Response: The Access Defendants lack of information or knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 136, and therefore deny such allegations.

137. In connection with the services they provided to Groupement Financier, UBSFSL and UBS SA artfully avoided any direct legal or contractual links to BLMIS and Madoff. In a combined Groupement Financier and Groupement Levered Operating Memorandum dated July 12, 2005, § 3.5 entitled "Not to do," contains this admonition in extra-large, bold font: **"Neither UBS [SA] nor UBSFSL should ever enter into a direct contact with Bernard Madoff!!!"**

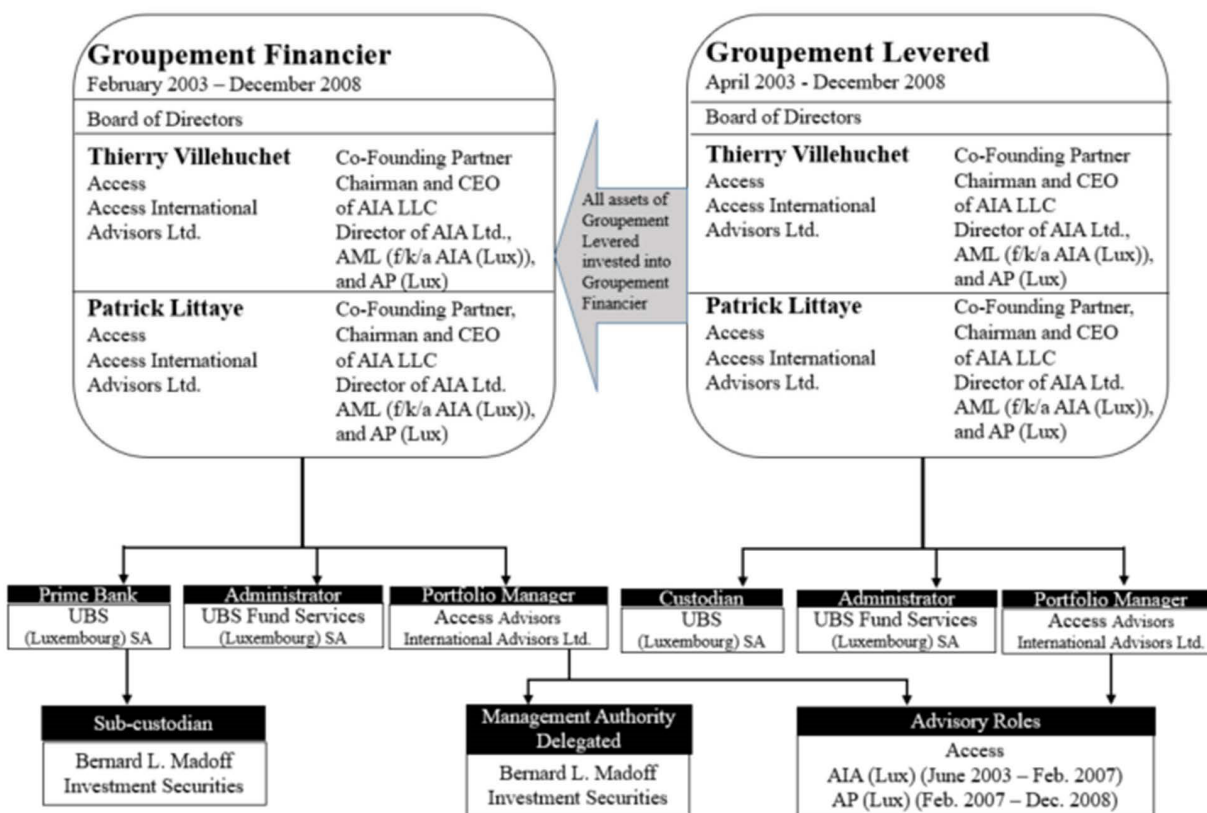
Response: Paragraph 137 refers to and partially quotes from a Groupement Levered Operating Memorandum, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to that Operating Memorandum for a complete and accurate statement of its contents, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the remaining allegations in Paragraph 137 and therefore deny such allegations.

138. Groupement Financier and Groupement Levered were formally managed and supervised by UBS SA and UBSFSL, in conjunction with several of the Access Defendants,

including AIA Ltd., AIA (Lux), and AP (Lux). AIA Ltd. Was Groupement Financier's and Groupement Levered's investment manager. AIA (Lux), and then AP (Lux), served nominally as Groupement Financier's and Groupement Levered's purported investment advisers, but in reality, this role was allocated to Madoff.

Response: The Access Defendants deny that AIA and AP (Lux) allocated their investment management role to Madoff, and deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 138.

139. The following chart sets forth the organizational structure of Groupement Financier and Groupement Levered:



Response: The Access Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 139, except deny that all assets of Groupement Levered were invested in Groupement Financier, that BLMIS had a role of “Management Authority Delegated,” that UBSFS had a role of “Administrator,” and that the chart is complete or accurate as to the number of members of the Board of Directors and the listed dates. Paragraph 139 further states legal conclusions subject to foreign laws and jurisdictions to which no answer is required.

C. Before, During, and After Luxalpha's Creation, UBS AG and Its Affiliates Consistently Rejected BLMIS for Investment by Its Clients

140. Before UBS created Luxalpha and began servicing Groupement Financier, UBS Wealth Management, a UBS AG business division, considered and rejected BLMIS as a vehicle for direct investment and derivative financial products.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 140 and therefore deny such allegations.

141. Several other UBS entities also analyzed BLMIS and as early as 2002 at least one UBS affiliate noted that [t]he fund seems to do very well, but there are voices in the industry warning because generating such consistent returns with such a strategy is more or less impossible." The UBS analysts assessing the strategy stated "[w]e consider ourselves pretty smart and no one in their firm [BLMIS] has properly explained their strategy to match the return profile to us, so we avoid stuff like that."

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 141 and therefore deny such allegations.

142. Although several UBS entities rejected BLMIS as an unsuitable investment for UBS clients, UBS recognized that it could nonetheless make money from others' BLMIS investment.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 142 and therefore deny such allegations.

143. Assessing BLMIS again in 2004—the same year that UBS established Luxalpha—one UBS subsidiary reiterated its prior conclusions that "it would be IMPOSSIBLE to generate the returns that [Madoff] has produced since 1990." The prior analysis also flagged lack of transparency and impossibly stable returns as reasons for concern, highlighting that since 1990 there had been only a handful of negative months, and that BLMIS's strategy generated incredibly consistent returns each year.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 143 and therefore deny such allegations.

144. In addition to concluding that BLMIS's returns were impossible under the SSC strategy, Madoff's practice of not charging fees, choosing to earn revenue only from commissions, was identified as a red flag under the portion of the analysis entitled "Thoughts and Rationale for NOT Investing,": "The simple fact that an investor has to start considering how the fund and the [broker/dealer] benefit one another is a non-starter."

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 144 and therefore deny such allegations.

145. In a separate email, also dated March 5, 2004, a UBS AG employee echoes the aforementioned concerns about the UBS Defendants doing business with BLMIS, stating:

[w]e should have a proper UBS view on what we think of all this rather than a purely personal view on my part, but I think you will find that the general UBS view would steer on the negative side given the great need for transparency My natural leaning would be negative as well, not because of anything against the strategy or Madoff himself, but because of the size, the lack of transparency, [and] the lack of cap[a]city

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 145 and therefore deny such allegations.

146. Upon reading the above email, USB Managing Director Viviane DeAngelis responded: “[t]hanks, does not contribute to me having a better feeling. I have inquired about additional insurance.”

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 146 and therefore deny such allegations.

147. But just a few days after these UBS analysts reaffirmed their prior conclusion that BLMIS’s returns were “IMPOSSIBLE,” a UBS SA executive confirmed “[w]e have formed [Luxalpha].” DeAngelis and another UBS employee personally forwarded Luxalpha’s account opening documents to BLMIS just a few weeks later.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 147 and therefore deny such allegations.

148. By 2005, the year after Luxalpha was up and running, a UBS subsidiary, concluded that Madoff was engaging in fraud to generate his returns.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 148 and therefore deny such allegations.

149. In 2006, armed with knowledge of concerns about BLMIS, DeAngelis and Littaye worked to protect Luxalpha from any inquiry that threatened to disrupt the fund and the fees it generated for UBS and Access. In July 2006, Littaye entered into Access’s internal database the following note regarding conversations among himself, DeAngelis and an individual named Lila

Seirafi. The internal database was commonly used by individuals at Access to share details of meetings or conversations. Littaye's note reads:

LS HAD CALLED ME TO ASK IF THEY COULD STRUCTURE A NOTE WITH LEVERAGE ON LUX. FOR ONE OF THEIR CLIENTS. THINKING THEY CAME TO US THROUGH UBS LUXEMB[O]URG, I SENT QUITE A DOC TO HER, THOUGH NON [sic] MENTIONING B[L]MI[S]. V DE ANGELIS STOPPED ME, EXPLAINING THAT THIS COULD CAUSE THE END OF OUR FUND, BECAUSE, IF THE ANALYSTS OF ZURICH FIND OUT B[L]MI[S] IS BEHIND THE STORY, WE WOULD BE KILLED.

Response: Paragraph 149 refers to and quotes from a note, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to that note for a complete and accurate statement of its contents, and deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 149.

150. Later, in September of 2006, Littaye entered a note into the internal Access database which reads in part:

M. Neiman had a bid last July from Ixis concerning a leveraged position in Luxalpha (Leverage 3). One way of [sic] the other, he contacted UBS structured product department – Geneva to get a second bid. This department was very excited.

Now V. d Angelis had told her hierarchy that Luxalpha was a sicav dedicated to a family. She entered in a fundamental risk on her own position, because of this movement, which shows that the sicav is evidently not a dedicated sicav (huge internal compliance risk).

Response: Paragraph 150 refers to and partially quotes a note, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to that note for a complete and accurate statement of its contents, and deny the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 150.

151. Subsequently, in June of 2007, Littaye entered the following note into Access's internal database:

V DE ANGELIS IS RESPONSIBLE OF [sic] THE UBS DEPARTMENT[]ADMINISTRATING THE FUNDS DEDICATED TO A FAMILY OR SOME GROUP. UBS INTERNAL AUDIT ON THESE FUNDS WAS COMPLETED 6 WEEKS AGO. WE FEARED FOR LUXALPHA SURVIVAL DUE TO THE MULTIPLICITY OF SUBSCRIBERS. []IT SEEMS

TODAY THAT NO HARM WILL BE DONE. AN A[U]DIT ON THE DEPT ITSELF STARTS IN ONE WEEK. VDA IS HIGHLY CONFIDENT. IT SEEMS WE SHOULD BE TOTALLY COMFORTED AT THE END OF JULY.

Response: Paragraph 151 refers to and quotes from a note, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to that note for a complete and accurate statement of its contents, and deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 151.

152. Taken together, these internal notes, which offer only a glimpse of the relationship between Littaye and Viviane DeAngelis, show that Access and UBS SA were concerned that investments into Luxalpha would be stopped because of BLMIS's involvement.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 152.

153. To approve investments in BLMIS-related products, UBS AG required its analysts to obtain more information on the underlying fund manager, Madoff. One of the due diligence requirements was a "face to face meeting with the manager and a site visit to the HQ of the firm where money is managed." This task was assigned to a UBS AG analyst in London, Mary Kleckner. In preparation for such a meeting, Kleckner asked her team for a list of specific questions or topics that they would like answered. The team responded with concerns about the total assets BLMIS was managing and whether there was a point at which these assets would be large enough to deteriorate the strategy's performance. Additionally, Kleckner's team raised questions about the potential misuse of information between BLMIS's marketing and investment advisory arms. These questions were never answered.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 153 and therefore deny such allegations.

154. In conducting due diligence on another BLMIS-related investment, Madoff refused to meet with Kleckner. In a September 17, 2008 email, Kleckner was informed:

Madoff has turned down our request for a meeting. His simple explanation was that if he meets with one client he would be obligated, perhaps even from a regulatory standpoint now that he is an RIA, to meet with all of them, and he would literally be forced to build an infrastructure to support meetings and devote a huge amount of time to it.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 154 and therefore deny such allegations.

155. Kleckner also reached out to others for their opinions on Madoff. On October 31, 2007, in response to her question, “What are your feelings on [M]adoff,” Kleckner received the following response:

I think [M]adoff is one of the most controversial funds out there. The historic returns and low vol[atility] make the [M]adoff feeders look very attractive for leveraged structured products and fAs love it. In addition, [M]adoff is very involved with the [NASD] and on a number of committees there. We get asked about sp’s on these feeders all the time, but there are a lot of folks who are concerned about the fund. Everything is probably fine, but there are a number of things that are odd or different than the norm. Like no prime broker, all trades done through [M]adoff securities through an ordinary brokerage account. It’s also unclear which dealers are executing the [OTC] collars for him? They are pretty big, but no one seems to know who is trading them.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 155 and therefore deny such allegations.

D. The UBS Defendants Insulated Themselves From Liability Through a Series of Undisclosed Indemnity Agreements With the Access Defendants

156. Because their analysis had already identified BLMIS as a fraud risk, the UBS Defendants recognized that their connection to Luxalpha exposed them to liability for BLMIS. The UBS Defendants therefore sought to protect themselves through a series of indemnity agreements with the Access Defendants.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 156 and therefore deny such allegations.

157. Through these indemnity agreements, the UBS Defendants sought to disown the risks associated with Luxalpha’s creation and management. From UBS’s perspective, such agreements were necessary to avoid the “worst case scenario”: BLMIS’s failure and UBS SA’s resulting liability to Luxalpha investors.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 157 and therefore deny such allegations.

158. On or about February 5, 2004, AIA (Lux), entered into a series of indemnity agreements with Luxalpha directors who were also UBS SA employees. The agreements purported to indemnify and hold harmless the directors and UBS SA for any liabilities resulting from their involvement with Luxalpha.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that AIA (Lux) entered into indemnity agreements with some members of Luxalpha's board of directors who were also employees of UBS SA, respectfully refer to those agreements for a complete and accurate statement of their contents, and lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 158 and therefore deny such allegations.

159. In the indemnity agreement between AIA (Lux) and UBS SA, the parties acknowledged and agreed that AIA (Lux) "requested [UBS SA] to act as a figure head to third parties in the sponsorship and in the managementship [sic] of the Fund." AIA (Lux) also agreed that it would assume UBS SA's liability for "damages resulting from proved irregularities, inadequacies, or omissions in the administration or management" of Luxalpha.

Response: Paragraph 159 partially quotes from an indemnity agreement between AIA (Lux) and UBS SA, the Access Defendants respectfully refer to that agreement for a complete and accurate statement of its contents, and lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 159 and therefore deny such allegations.

160. UBS SA took other measures to limit its liability in the event of BLMIS's failure. UBS SA demanded that Access provide a "hold harmless" letter from Luxalpha's investors for loss resulting from BLMIS's failure. UBS SA also required Access to obtain and pay for an insurance policy covering Luxalpha's risks.

Response: Upon information and belief, the Access Defendants admit that one of the UBS Defendants requested to be provided with a "hold harmless" letter from Luxalpha's investors, and lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 160 and therefore deny such allegations.

161. Upon AML's appointment as Luxalpha's manager in November 2008, it entered into substantially similar indemnity agreements with UBS SA and the Luxalpha directors. Through these indemnity agreements, the UBS Defendants continued to limit the liability to which Luxalpha exposed them.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that certain of the UBS Defendants and some members of Luxalpha's board of directors signed indemnity agreements with certain of the Access

Defendants, respectfully refer to those agreements for a complete and accurate statement of their contents, and lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 161 and therefore deny such allegations.

UBS AND ACCESS KNOWINGLY VIOLATED THEIR OWN POLICIES AND APPLICABLE REGULATIONS TO CONCEAL BLMIS'S ROLE WITH THE FUNDS

A. Luxalpha and Access Used UBS as a “Front” and Mere “Window Dressing” to Avoid Regulatory Scrutiny

162. A UCITS fund, such as Luxalpha, allows a collective investment scheme once approved and authorized by a single member state, to operate throughout the EU.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 162 and therefore deny such allegations. Additionally, Paragraph 162 states a legal conclusion subject to foreign laws and jurisdictions to which no response is required.

163. UCITS funds are subject to a strict regulatory framework to protect retail investors, to whom such funds are directed.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 163 and therefore deny such allegations. Additionally, Paragraph 163 states a legal conclusion subject to foreign laws and jurisdictions to which no response is required.

164. To establish Luxalpha as a Madoff feeder fund, UBS had to give BLMIS “‘special’ handling,” granting exceptions to UBS policies.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 164 and therefore deny such allegations.

165. Many of the policy exceptions UBS made for BLMIS violated Luxembourg’s UCITS regulations. A UBS SA executive acknowledged that this client still “do[es]n’t feel right.”

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 165 and therefore deny such allegations.

Additionally, Paragraph 165 states a legal conclusion subject to foreign laws and jurisdictions to which no response is required.

166. Under applicable Luxembourg law, Luxalpha, as a UCITS fund, had to have a promoter, or sponsor, playing a key role in the creation, launch, and management/administration of the fund. Because of its overall involvement, the promoter would be liable to third parties for damages in the event faults, omissions, or deficiencies were committed in the management or administration of the fund.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 166 and therefore deny such allegations. Additionally, Paragraph 166 states a legal conclusion subject to foreign laws and jurisdictions to which no response is required.

167. A UCITS fund promoter must be a regulated entity with sufficient financial resources. For the CSSF to authorize a UCITS fund, the fund's promoter must meet certain requirements concerning experience and financial soundness, determined in part by the adequacy of its capital base.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 167 and therefore deny such allegations. Additionally, Paragraph 167 states a legal conclusion subject to foreign laws and jurisdictions to which no response is required.

168. UBS AG and UBS SA served as Luxalpha's co-sponsors and co-promoters. With those roles, UBS AG and UBS SA created the appearance, both with the CSSF and with potential investors, that the fund was backed by a highly capitalized, stable bank.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that UBS AG and UBS SA served as Luxalpha's co-sponsors and co-promoters, and otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 168, in particular because Paragraph 168 is vague.

169. UBS's role as a "front" for Luxalpha was widely acknowledged and freely discussed among Access insiders. The minutes of Access's February 2007 Quarterly Executive Meeting state that "Luxalpha UCITS is a strange entity; UBS is window dressing or a front." Philip Wogsberg, AIA LLC's Director of Research and the point person for due diligence efforts, testified about these minutes: "[T]he rules are one thing, but also there is [sic] some winks and nods in

regulation in Europe, and I think this was a wink and a nod to Patrick [Littaye] please sanitize this and get it all Luxembourg-looking”

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 169, except admit that Philip Wogsberg testified, and refer to the Wogsberg transcript for its complete and accurate contents.

170. Dumbauld, a former Access partner and AIA LLC’s Chief Investment Officer, testified that “Access was using its [i.e., UBS’s] balance sheet or its reputation in order to be compliant with the regulations in Luxembourg.”

Response: The Access Defendants respectfully refer to Dumbauld’s testimony for a complete and accurate statement of its content, and otherwise deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 170.

171. UBS’s role then was to create the appearance of UCITS compliance and to deflect regulatory scrutiny by interposing a large, reputable, international bank between Luxalpha and BLMIS.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 171.

B. Access Knowingly Violated Its Own Policies When Doing Due Diligence on Madoff

172. Access touted its rigorous due diligence processes, which were designed “to avoid the three main risk[s] linked to the hedge fund industry”: (1) “[r]isk of fraud by doing an extensive due diligence”; (2) “[r]isk of drift by the implementation of an on going qualitative, operational and quantitative monitoring”; and (3) “[r]isk of dilution of the performances by controlling the flow of investment.”

Response: The allegations in Paragraph 172 refer to written documents, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to those documents for a complete and accurate statement of their content, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 172 and therefore deny such allegations.

173. The Access marketing materials stated:

Qualitative Review (on a monthly basis)

Each month, at least one member of Access’ portfolio and risk management department (i.e. Stephane Pinon and/or Phil

Wogsberg) visits each fund manager at their offices to review investment strategy, trading activity and market conditions. Access continuously analyzes the investment style employed by the manager and the investments implemented in their underlying portfolio.

Access reviews the methods that the manager employs in identifying different investment opportunities and the trading techniques used to establish desired positions. Access also questions the manager and examines the necessary documents to ensure that they are adhering, at all times, to the stated investment discipline.

All individuals influencing the strategies are evaluated including portfolio managers, traders, research staff and administrative employees. This assessment helps determine whether the company can effectively produce the products and results they have indicated.

Access's monitoring process allows to answer [sic] the following two questions:

1. Does the manager follow the stated investment guidelines for the fund?
2. Are there any warning signs that should trigger an exit by investors?

Response: Paragraph 173 refers to marketing materials, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to those documents for a complete and accurate statement of their respective contents, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations and therefore deny such allegations.

174. As part of its stringent background checks, Access also required every potential manager to complete extensive background questionnaires and to submit to handwriting analyses by a graphologist in Paris. But Access made an exception for Madoff.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 174, except admit that Access required potential managers to complete extensive background questionnaires and submit handwriting analyses.

175. In his Bankruptcy Rule 2004 examination, Wogsberg testified that he was unaware of any other manager whom Access excused from its background questionnaire requirement.

Wogsberg suggested that it was because Madoff was a “special manager” whom Littaye treated differently that Access excused Madoff from this requirement.

Response: Paragraph 175 refers to testimony given by Philip Wogsberg, the Access Defendants respectfully refer to the Wogberg transcript for a complete and accurate statement of its contents, and otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 175.

176. Access also boasted that its due diligence and monitoring process required that each fund manager permit monthly visits by the Access staff.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the remaining allegations in Paragraph 176 since they are so group-pled and vague that they cannot be responded to.

177. But Madoff and BLMIS were not subject to these monthly visits—a fact never made known to the public. The regular Access due diligence team never met with Madoff or anyone else at BLMIS. With the exception of one manager in Paris, whom Access’s due diligence team declined to visit monthly because it would have required frequent transatlantic travel, Madoff was the only fund manager whom Access excused from monthly qualitative visits and reviews from the Access team.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that Madoff and BLMIS were not subject to these monthly visits, and otherwise deny the allegations in the first sentence of Paragraph 177. The Access Defendants admit that the regular Access due diligence team managed by Wogsberg was not responsible for meeting with Madoff or anyone else at BLMIS, and otherwise deny the remaining allegations in the second sentence of Paragraph 177. Additionally, the Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether a manager in Paris had monthly visits, and deny the remaining allegations contained in the second part of the third sentence of Paragraph 177.

178. Littaye “designated” himself Access’s sole Madoff contact, and took great pains to preserve and guard the relationship. No other person at Access had—or was permitted to have—any real contact with BLMIS. With the exception of Villehuchet, who attended some meetings, and a select few investors permitted a rare visit with BLMIS, only Littaye was permitted to deal directly with Madoff.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 178, except admit that Littaye and Villehuchet had contacts with BLMIS.

179. BLMIS was the only one of Access's fund managers for whom Littaye assumed responsibility for due diligence.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 179.

C. In Coordination With Access, UBS, Luxalpha and Groupement Financier Intentionally Violated the Law and Misled Regulators By Concealing the Delegation of Their Duties to BLMIS

180. As the authorized custodian for a UCITS fund, UBS SA was, by law, responsible for both the safekeeping and the supervision of the fund's assets. UBS SA delegated its core custodial functions to BLMIS. It did so knowing that BLMIS was also Luxalpha's investment manager, and knowing that this structure violated applicable laws and regulations.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that UBS SA was the authorized custodian for a UCITS fund, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 180 and therefore deny such allegations. Additionally, Paragraph 180 states legal conclusions subject to Luxembourg laws and jurisdiction to which no response is required.

181. Under Luxembourg law, the sub-delegation by UBS of custodial authority to BLMIS was illegal. BLMIS was not an accredited custodian and could never have met Luxembourg's strict requirements for either custodians or investment managers.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 181 and therefore deny such allegations. Additionally, Paragraph 181 states a legal conclusion subject to Luxembourg laws and jurisdiction to which no response is required.

182. The appointment of BLMIS as both custodian and investment manager was not in compliance with the regulations governing UCITS funds at the time Luxalpha was created and throughout its operations. Indeed, this was known by Access even before Luxalpha was created when BNP Paribas, referring to Oreades, noted that its own sub-delegation of custodial and advisory authority to BLMIS "must remain 'private' that is, the CSSF . . . must remain unaware of it." This approach led one concerned BNP employee to warn, "if the CSSF asks me . . . I will have to tell the truth."

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 182 and therefore deny such allegations. Additionally, Paragraph 182 states a legal conclusion subject to Luxembourg laws and jurisdiction to which no response is required.

183. The sub-delegation of custodial authority to BLMIS also violated UBS's internal policies.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 183 and therefore deny such allegations.

184. The delegation of these functions was not disclosed either to the CSSF or in Luxalpha's sales prospectus.

Response: Paragraph 184 refers to Luxalpha's sales prospectus, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to that document for a complete and accurate statement of its contents, and otherwise deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 184.

185. The purpose of the UCITS regulations was to protect against fraud. Yet UBS, together with Access, built a structure designed to circumvent those UCITS regulations. Their actions stood in contrast to those of BNP Paribas, which abandoned Oreades when it became uncomfortable with the fraud risk.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 185. Additionally, Paragraph 185 states legal conclusions subject to Luxembourg laws and jurisdiction to which no response is required.

186. UBS SA was Luxalpha's nominal portfolio manager from February 2004 until August 2006, even though throughout this time the management of the fund's assets was delegated to BLMIS.

Response: Upon information and belief the Access Defendants admit that UBS SA was designated as portfolio manager of Luxalpha's assets from February 5, 2004 until August 1, 2006, and otherwise deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 186.

187. As Luxalpha's manager, UBS SA executed an agreement with BLMIS entitled "Trading Authorization Limited to Purchases and Sales of Securities and Options." Under the agreement's terms, UBS and Luxalpha delegated management of the fund's assets to BLMIS, designating BLMIS as their "agent and attorney in fact to buy, sell and trade in stocks, bonds, options and any other securities."

Response: Paragraph 187 refers to and partially quotes from a document entitled "Trading Authorization Limited to Purchases and Sales of Securities and Options" and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to that document for a complete and accurate statement of its contents, and otherwise deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 187.

188. UBS SA entered into a Sub-Custodian Agreement with BLMIS, which delegated UBS SA's custodial duties to BLMIS "with the function of safekeeping holder and settlement and corporate agent of United States securities, cash, derivatives instruments and other assets" and noted that the "US assets of the Fund" would be invested with BLMIS. The Sub-Custodian Agreement was not disclosed to the CSSF or in any prospectus.

Response: Paragraph 188 refers to and partially quotes from an agreement entitled "Sub-Custodian Agreement" and refers to Luxalpha's prospectuses, the Access Defendants respectfully refer to those documents for a complete and accurate statement of their respective contents, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 188 and therefore deny such allegations.

189. The Sub-Custodian Agreement put in place could not have met the CSSF's approval because BLMIS did not meet the criteria for officially performing the duties of a custodian of a Luxembourg UCITS fund.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 189 and therefore deny such allegations. Additionally, Paragraph 189 states legal conclusions to which no respond is required.

190. The lack of an independent custodian at BLMIS made it impossible to independently verify the existence of assets at BLMIS. Dumbauld confirmed that within Access "[i]t was observed that there was no independent custodian, but any concerns or red flags that raised was always answered by the fact that Madoff was an SEC registered broker-dealer and therefore the SEC was in there doing their monitoring and that was perceived to be sufficient."

Response: The Access Defendants admit that Dumbauld made a statement and respectfully refer to this statement for its contents, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 190 and therefore deny such allegations.

191. Luxalpha's prospectuses dated February 2004, August 2004, August 2006, March 2007, and November 2008 each misleadingly state that UBS SA had assumed Luxalpha's custodial rights and duties, failing to disclose the delegation of custodial responsibilities to BLMIS. Each of those prospectuses touted UBS SA's banking experience.

Response: Paragraph 191 refers to Luxalpha prospectuses dated February 2004, August 2004, August 2006, March 2007 and November 2008, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to those documents for a complete and accurate statement of their contents, and otherwise deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 191. Additionally, Paragraph 191 states legal conclusions to which no response is required.

192. Even after the undisclosed delegation of myriad functions to BLMIS, UBS SA represented to the CSSF and potential investors that it actively managed Luxalpha's assets and monitored and adjusted the fund's investments "under the supervision and responsibility of the fund's Board of Directors."

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 192 and therefore deny such allegations.

193. Documents submitted to the CSSF on UBS SA's behalf also misrepresented UBS SA's custodial function. In a report dated January 15, 2008 entitled "Controls' Report of the Independent Auditor on the Custodian Bank Function in the Context of the CSSF Circular 02/81," to meet CSSF requirements, UBS SA purported to set forth complete lists of the funds for which it served as custodian and the sub-custodians that it used worldwide. Although Luxalpha was included in the list of funds in the report, neither Madoff nor BLMIS was identified as a sub-custodian and are nowhere to be found in the report. The report falsely lists Brown Brothers Harriman as the only sub-custodian that UBS SA used in the United States.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 193 and therefore deny such

allegations.

194. If the Sub-Custodian Agreement had been disclosed to the CSSF, it would not have been approved, because neither Madoff nor BLMIS complied with Luxembourg law governing fund custodians. BLMIS received no specific compensation for serving as *de facto* manager and sub-custodian.

Response: Paragraph 194 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, and otherwise the Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 194 and therefore deny such allegations.

195. In an August 14, 2009 interview given to *Les Echos*, a French financial publication, the General Director of the CSSF confirmed that Luxalpha and UBS SA never disclosed—either to the CSSF or in sales prospectuses—that they had ultimately delegated custody of the fund’s assets to BLMIS, and that the non-disclosure violated UCITS law.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 195 and therefore deny such allegations.

196. The 2009 Annual Report of the CSSF further confirms that the documents submitted to it on behalf of Luxalpha, upon which the CSSF based its decision to approve Luxalpha as a UCITS fund:

did not contain any reference either to the identity of B[L]MIS or to the multiple responsibilities carried on *de facto* by one entity. Between the launch of [Luxalpha] and the breakout of the Madoff affair in December 2008, the CSSF was never informed in a transparent manner, by the professionals involved, of the structure actually set in place nor of the role played in practice by B[L]MIS at different levels of this structure.

Response: Paragraph 196 refers to a 2009 Annual Report of the CSSF and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to that document for a complete and accurate statement of its contents, and otherwise deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 196.

197. UBS knew that their failure to disclose Madoff and BLMIS in the sales prospectus was illegal under Luxembourg law. UBS AG admitted as much, with one employee stating, “[a]s far as I understand it, the bottom line seems to be that what the fund does is not in line with what the prospectus says (???)” Knowing that Luxalpha was neither structured nor managed as represented in its prospectuses, many UBS employees complained that the irregularities and non-disclosures put UBS at risk. UBS SA silenced the dissenting voices.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 197 and therefore deny such allegations. Additionally, Paragraph 197 states legal conclusions subject to foreign laws and jurisdiction to which no response is required.

198. Following the delegation of custodial and management functions to BLMIS, UBS SA remained in regular contact with BLMIS. In addition to receiving account statements and trade confirmations from BLMIS, UBS SA communicated regularly with BLMIS via mail, fax, and telephone to request withdrawals from Luxalpha's account and to address a variety of issues, including erroneous trade tickets, tax issues, and missing account statements.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 198 and therefore deny such allegations.

199. Luxalpha's account statements and trade confirmations were sent from BLMIS to UBS SA, who then shared its contents with UBSFSL. BLMIS also sent Luxalpha's account statements and trade confirmations to Access's New York and London offices.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in the first sentence of Paragraph 199 and therefore deny such allegations, except admit that BLMIS sent Luxalpha's copy of account statements and trade confirmations to some Access entities.

200. UBSFSL was Luxalpha's administrator. In this role, UBSFSL was responsible for calculating Luxalpha's NAV, which is the total market value of each share of the fund, by independently verifying the execution of trades and prices at which those trades took place. In so doing, UBSFL calculated NAV based solely on data provided by BLMIS, with no independent verification.

Response: Upon information and belief, the Access Defendants admit that UBS FL has been Luxalpha's "administrative agent" from time to time, except otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 200 and therefore deny such allegations.

201. Without any independent verification, UBSFSL was creating meaningless accounting records that just repeated the trade confirmations and account statements that it

received from BLMIS. UBSFSL thereby facilitated the concealment of BLMIS's true involvement and perpetuated the fraud.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 201.

202. With regard to the calculation of Luxalpha's NAV, the Operating Memorandum specifically notes that: "[d]ue to the considerable delay in the dispatching of the trade confirmations and Broker statements from B. Madoff, the client has accepted that UBSFSL issues the NAV with a delay of up to 10 business days."

Response: Paragraph 202 contains a partial quote from an Operating Memorandum and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to that document for its contents.

203. The Operating Memorandum also provides that BLMIS, as sub-custodian, will "promptly report by fax as of each trade date the transactions entered into the Account." These daily faxes were supposed to be sent to UBS SA. Upon information and belief, this procedure was not followed. Instead, BLMIS only reported trades in a delayed, hard copy-only manner.

Response: Paragraph 203 contains a partial quote from an Operating Memorandum and Access Defendants respectfully refer to that document for its contents, except otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 203 and therefore deny such allegations.

204. The net effect of the operating procedures put in place for Luxalpha was to allow UBS SA and UBSFSL, two sophisticated financial institutions that appeared to the public to be directly involved in the operation of Luxalpha, to earn fees for serving in roles that actually provided no real oversight or protection for Luxalpha's assets, and which provided BLMIS with the freedom to manipulate reports as needed to perpetuate the Ponzi scheme.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that UBS SA and UBSFL rendered services in connection with Luxalpha, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 204 and therefore deny such allegations.

205. UBSTPM replaced UBS SA as Luxalpha's nominal portfolio manager from August 2006 to November 2008. UBSTPM represented to the CSSF that it managed, administered, and monitored the fund's investment policies and restrictions.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that UBSTPM replaced UBS SA as Luxalpha's portfolio manager from August 2006 to November 2008, and lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 205 and therefore deny such allegations.

206. When UBSTPM became Luxalpha's management company, UBS continued to conceal the delegation of the fund's management to BLMIS. Luxalpha's August 2006 prospectus states that UBSTPM:

is responsible for the management, the administration and the distribution of the Fund's assets but is allowed to delegate, under its supervision and control, all or part of these duties to third parties. In case of changes or appointment of additional third parties, the prospectus will be updated accordingly.

Response: Paragraph 206 contains a partial quote from Luxalpha's August 2006 prospectus and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to that document for its contents, and deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 206.

207. No such "updated" prospectus disclosing Luxalpha's delegation of management to BLMIS was ever provided. Nor did UBSTPM ever attempt to exercise any "supervision" or "control" over BLMIS.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 207 and therefore deny such allegations. Additionally, Paragraph 207 states legal conclusion to which no response is required.

208. Such a complete abdication of UBS SA's asset management responsibilities came as a surprise to the then-Head of Portfolio Management at UBS SA, Christian Schoen, who stated in a March 22, 2004 email to another UBS SA employee:

I am wondering how this is supposed to work and how one can argue that we are officially the portfolio manager but do not have a cent posted on our books. To date I had assumed that Madoff certainly makes the trades and executes them, but that the assets lie with us and that in the end we settle the trades with Madoff. This way I would have been in a position to exercise a certain oversight function.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 208 and therefore deny such allegations.

209. As with Luxalpha, BLMIS had custody of Groupement Financier's assets and served as its exclusive trader, and all transactions involving the assets of Groupement Financier were permitted to be executed and settled solely by BLMIS. The NAV for Groupement Financier was calculated by UBSFSL based on unverified and unconfirmed trade confirmations that BLMIS provided to UBS SA. There was no third-party verification of the information provided by BLMIS. The UBS Defendants' Operating Memorandum for Groupement Financier also accepted the "considerable delay" with which BLMIS dispatched trade confirmations and provided for the "issu[ance of] the NAV with a delay of up to 9 business days." Groupement Financier's account statements and trade confirmations were sent from BLMIS to Access's New York and London offices. The Access Defendants shared Groupement Financier's account statements and trade confirmations with UBS SA and UBSFSL.

Response: Paragraph 209 refers to the UBS Defendants' Operating Memorandum, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to that Operating Memorandum for a complete and accurate statement of its contents. The Access Defendants deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 209, except admit that certain of the Access Defendants received account statements and trade confirmations, and respectfully refer to those documents for a complete and accurate statement of their contents.

D. Access Knowingly Made Misrepresentations About Groupement Financier in Violation of Applicable Regulations

210. Access prepared marketing materials that included a chart detailing which French anti-fraud regulations Groupement Financier satisfied.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the "marketing materials" alleged in Paragraph 210 and therefore lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 210 and therefore deny such allegations..

211. In the chart, Access represented that Groupement Financier satisfied the French regulation requiring "custody of the assets . . . be held by one or more companies which are separate from the management company[.]" Access made this representation despite internal discussions regarding the falsity of the representation. An Access executive noted that "the same entity is both the custodian of the assets . . . and the management company," and that "the

prospectus does not identify Bernard L. Madoff or Bernard L. Madoff Securities LLC [as either.”

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in the first and third sentences in Paragraph 211 and therefore deny such allegations, and deny the allegations in the second sentence of Paragraph 211.

212. Access also represented that the fund’s “assets in bank accounts are controlled by the directors of the fund,” but Groupement Financier’s directors, Littaye and Villehuchet, had delegated complete custody and control of the fund’s assets to BLMIS.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 212.

213. Another anti-fraud measure within the French regulations required a fund’s manager to be registered with, and under the regulatory supervision of, a governmental financial regulatory agency. When an Access executive suggested satisfying this regulation by using AIA LLC, a New York entity registered with the SEC, Littaye immediately rejected the idea because it was “too risky (cf B[ernard] M[adoff]).”

Response: The Access Defendants do not respond to the allegations in Paragraph 213 containing legal conclusions subject to foreign laws and jurisdictions to which no response is required, and otherwise deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 213.

E. Luxalpha Served as the Blueprint for Future BLMIS Feeder Funds, Furthering the Fraud

214. Luxalpha’s ability to establish itself as a BLMIS feeder fund, by successfully circumventing the regulatory standards set forth by the CSSF, created a roadmap for the formation of other BLMIS feeder funds seeking that same advantage.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 214 and therefore deny such allegations.

215. By December 2004, UBS was in discussions with another entity regarding the formation of a new BLMIS feeder fund, which it described as “a fund sub-fund along the lines of the ‘Luxalpha SICAV’ model.” On August 18, 2005, LIF was formed, with the UBS Defendants serving as LIF’s official sponsor, administrator, and custodian.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 215 and therefore deny such allegations.

216. The UBS Defendants handled LIF “similar to the Luxalpha SICAV with regards to registrar activities, subscription forms, etc.” and acknowledged internally that LIF had the “same strategy as for [sic] Luxalpha Sicav.” UBS SA even went as far as to take the risk management section from Luxalpha’s Long Form Report and use the same description for LIF. LIF was simply a reproduction of Luxalpha.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 216 and therefore deny such allegations.

217. LIF’s non-UBS service providers followed the UBS Defendants’ lead and leveraged the knowledge they obtained in creating a BLMIS feeder fund to launch still more BLMIS feeder funds. From LIF, and by association Luxalpha, two new BLMIS feeder funds were formed: Landmark Investment Fund (sometimes called LIF Ireland) and Defender Limited Fund. Defender, which referred to LIF as its “sister fund,” was created to accept new investors at a time when LIF had been temporarily closed to new investment.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 217 and therefore deny such allegations.

218. These funds, like LIF, funneled additional funds into BLMIS, furthering the fraud and deepening BLMIS’s insolvency, and like Luxalpha, created a false appearance of regulatory compliance.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 218 and therefore deny such allegations. Additionally, Paragraph 218 states legal conclusions subject to foreign laws and jurisdiction to which no response is required.

THE DEFENDANTS WERE AWARE OF OBJECTIVE MARKET IMPOSSIBILITIES FOR WHICH THERE WAS NO PLAUSIBLE EXPLANATION OTHER THAN FRAUD

219. Once Luxalpha and Groupement Financier were operational, the Defendants quickly became aware of numerous trading impossibilities at both funds. These were objective impossibilities—quantitative evidence that Luxalpha’s and Groupement Financier’s customer statements and trade confirmations reported non-existent securities transactions. These impossibilities were seen and understood by various Access-related professionals, including Defendant Dumbauld, and Chris Cutler, a third-party consultant hired by Access to examine signs of fraud. When Cutler presented the evidence of fraud he had observed, the very people who had

hired him suppressed his findings, even as those findings were corroborated by internal Access analysts.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 219, except admit that certain inquiries were made with regard to BLMIS trading.

A. Diligence Professionals Working for Access Identified Impossible Volumes of Options Trades and Other Serious Problems at BLMIS

220. Madoff's SSC strategy required the purchase and sale of vast numbers of S&P 100 Index options—volumes so large they raised serious concerns at Access.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that the alleged SSC strategy purportedly involved the purchase and sale of options, and otherwise deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 220.

221. In 2006, spurred by these concerns, Villehuchet asked Theodore Dumbauld, a Partner at AIA LLC and its Chief Investment Officer, to look at the options purportedly being traded by BLMIS. Dumbauld proceeded to take the trade confirmations received from BLMIS and compared them to the information reflected in the OCC database. Dumbauld confirmed that the trades being reported by BLMIS did not show up anywhere in the OCC database.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 221 and therefore deny such allegations.

222. Dumbauld then inquired of his industry sources whether there was an explanation for reported options trades not appearing in the OCC database. Dumbauld's sources confirmed that if options were, in fact, exchange-traded, they would appear in the OCC database. BLMIS claimed that the options trades were being traded on the market: BLMIS trade confirmations contained the unique ticker symbols and CUSIP numbers (i.e., "Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures" number) associated solely with exchange-traded options.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 222 and therefore deny such allegations.

223. Dumbauld reported his findings to Villehuchet, yet Villehuchet steadfastly refused to accept that conclusion and demanded that Dumbauld get a second opinion.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 223 and therefore deny such allegations.

224. Access then hired Cutler, a consultant doing business as Manager Analysis Services LLC, to provide a second opinion. Cutler specialized in performing due diligence services on hedge funds and had previously done work for Access relating to non-Madoff funds.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 224 and therefore deny such allegations.

225. It took Cutler the equivalent of just four days' work to determine that there were serious problems with BLMIS. Cutler reviewed generally available information on BLMIS's business, its auditor, audit reports, available trade tickets, and descriptions of the SSC strategy. Access, however, forbade him from speaking to Madoff or anyone at BLMIS.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in the first and second sentence of Paragraph 225 and therefore deny such allegations, and deny the allegations in the third sentence of Paragraph 225.

226. Cutler easily confirmed Dumbauld's concerns about reported options trades. Indeed, these were not marginal impossibilities. More often than not, BLMIS's reported options trades exceeded the volume of such options trades on the CBOE. This occurred hundreds of times.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 226 and therefore deny such allegations.

227. Faced with this information, Access's procedures should have required further inquiry and demanded an explanation from Madoff. But rather than thoroughly and independently verifying the legitimacy of BLMIS's and Madoff's options trading, the Access Defendants, including Littaye and Delandmeter—who sat on Luxalpha's Board of Directors with UBS executives—purposely concealed the problem.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 227.

228. Upon discovering the significant disparity between what BLMIS was reporting and actual market activity, the Access Defendants declined to press Madoff for an explanation or to exit the relationship with BLMIS. Instead, the Access Defendants quashed any discussion of the issue and hid behind a disclaimer stating that Access does not validate the accuracy of the monthly portfolio movements reported by BLMIS. Access's long-time director of research, Wogsberg, never knew whether Cutler ever finished the due diligence he was asked to undertake.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in the first and second sentences of Paragraph 228, except lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as

to the truth of the allegations in the third sentence of Paragraph 228, and therefore deny such allegations.

229. The options discrepancy was stark. As shown below in charts 1(a) and 1(b), the volume of S&P 100 put options BLMIS purported to trade on behalf of Luxalpha and Groupement Financier (red bars) dwarfs the total volume of the respective S&P 100 put options traded on the CBOE (black bars).

Chart 1(a)

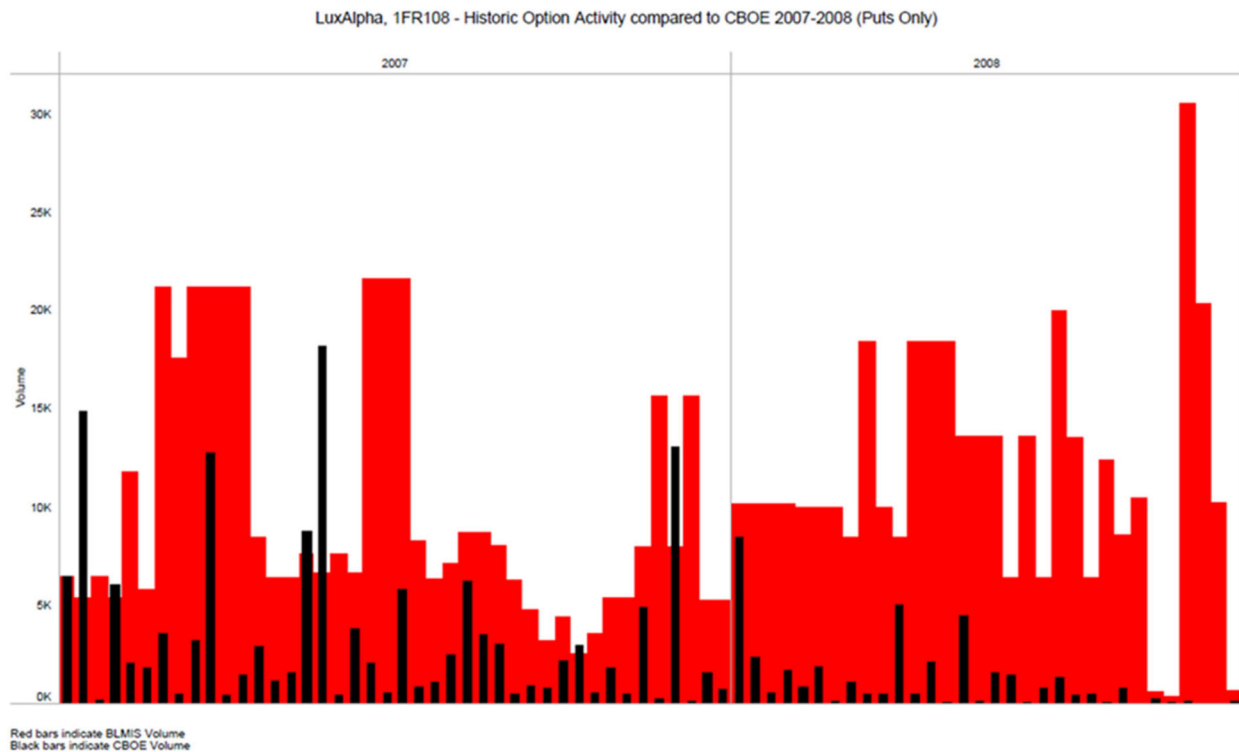
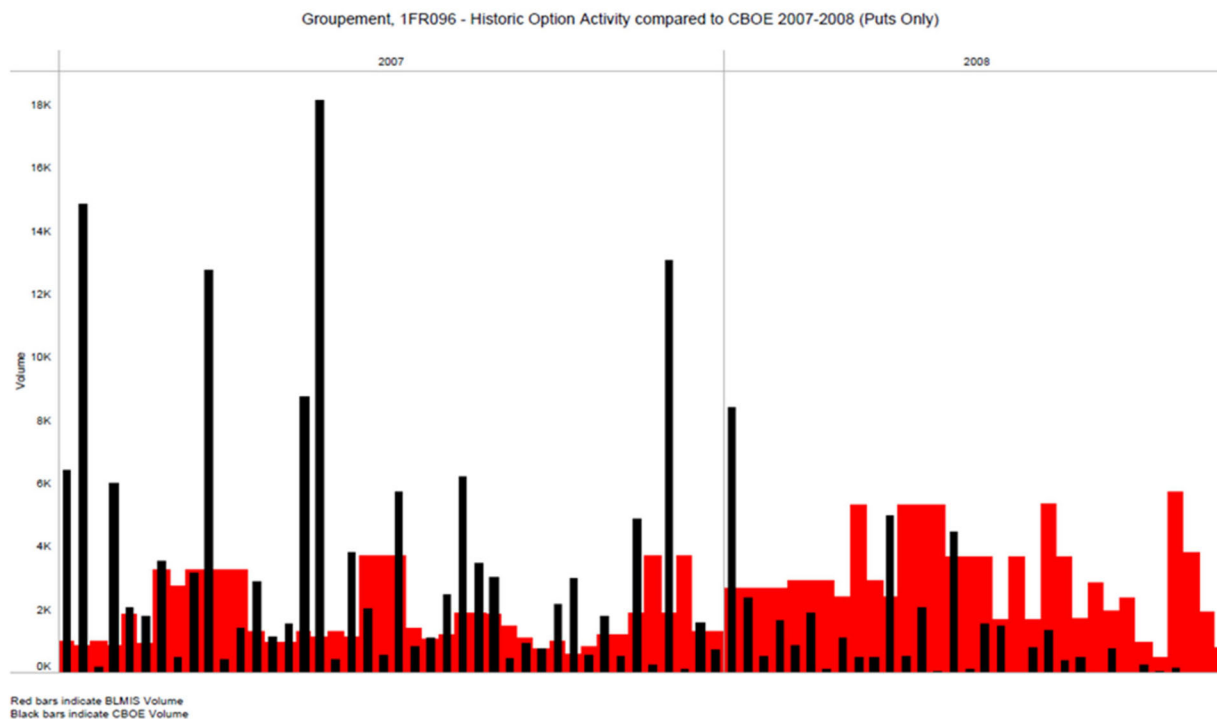


Chart 1(b)



Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 229 and therefore deny such allegations.

230. Charts 2(a) and 2(b) below depict the volume of S&P 100 call options BLMIS purportedly traded on behalf of Luxalpha and Groupement Financier (blue bars) as compared to the entire CBOE exchange volume (black bars) for the respective options contracts.

Chart 2(a)

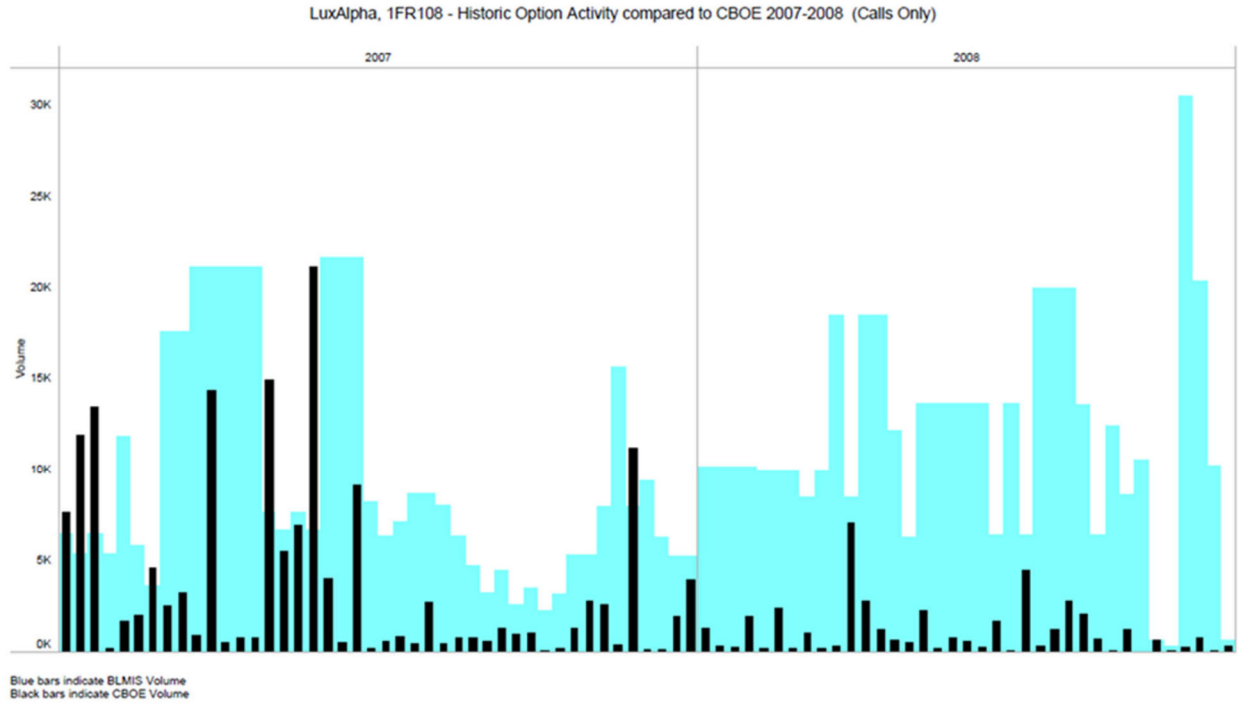
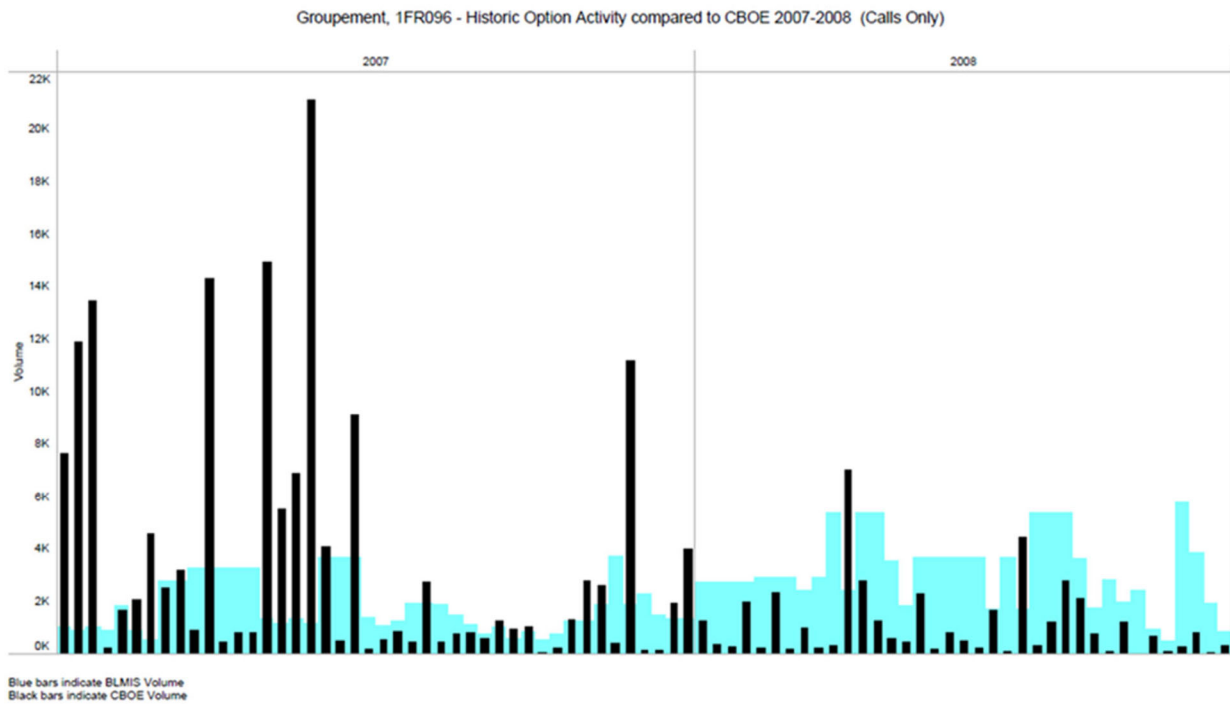


Chart 2(b)



Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 230 and therefore deny such allegations.

231. There were 473 instances over the lifetime of Luxalpha and Groupement Financier where BLMIS's purported trading for Luxalpha and Groupement Financier exceeded the total CBOE volume. In 362 of these instances, the volume traded was at least twice the CBOE; in 151 instances, the volume traded was at least *ten times* the volume traded on the CBOE.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 231 and therefore deny such allegations.

232. The statements and trade confirmations revealed that in 52% of the instances when Madoff purported to trade options for Luxalpha, or Groupement Financier, he purported to trade more than 100% of such options that were traded on the entire CBOE on that day. This is, of course, impossible. Even one instance of such a trade should have been a major red flag. But there was not one instance, there were many—hundreds of incidents where purported purchases or sales of options with the same strike price and expiration date for Luxalpha and Groupement Financier exceeded the entire volume of such options traded on the CBOE.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 232 and therefore deny such allegations.

233. Access knew that BLMIS was purportedly trading the same options for hundreds of other accounts, underscoring the implausibility of Madoff's claims about options trading.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 233.

234. The problems Cutler discovered were not limited to options volumes. He also identified, among other things: (i) serious problems with the feasibility of Madoff's strategy; (ii) the lack of any independent verification of trades or assets; and (iii) the opportunity for fraud caused by the delayed, paper confirmation—the only way in which trades were reported to Access.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 234 and therefore deny such allegations.

B. Cutler Recognized That the SSC Strategy Simply Could Not Work as Madoff Claimed, a Fact That Access Already Knew

235. In conducting his review of BLMIS, Cutler saw significant problems that went far beyond options trades. Looking at BLMIS as a whole, Cutler came to the same conclusion that UBS had several years earlier and testified that he believed that the strategy itself didn't make sense. In his 2006 analysis, Cutler observed, "EITHER extremely sloppy errors OR serious omissions in tickets. That's the best case ... arithmetic errors in the founder's [Madoff's] strategy

description (found at another source), which is so basic that it suggests that the founder doesn't really understand the costs of the option strategy."

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 235 and therefore deny such allegations.

236. The SSC strategy purported to be a "collared" investment strategy that was supposed to track the S&P 100 while also tempering returns in volatile markets. But the virtual elimination of volatility would have been impossible under the SSC strategy. Properly implemented, the SSC strategy should have yielded results for Luxalpha and Groupement Financier that were closely correlated to the S&P 100, but with less dramatic downswings and upswings.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 236 and therefore deny such allegations.

237. The S&P 100 index options ("OEX Options") collars attached to BLMIS's stock purchases should, in theory, have ensured that when the S&P 100 dropped, it would not drop as much for BLMIS investors. Collapses in stock price would be hedged by put contracts funded by the sale of call options. The effect of that strategy, however, would also limit gains when the S&P 100 went up.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 237 and therefore deny such allegations.

238. Had BLMIS been deploying the SSC strategy, it would have been impossible for Luxalpha or Groupement Financier to post gains on their BLMIS investments when the S&P 100 was significantly down. This is because downswings were only hedged by put options. Exercising those options would not have turned losses into gains, it would simply have put a floor on losses.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 238 and therefore deny such allegations.

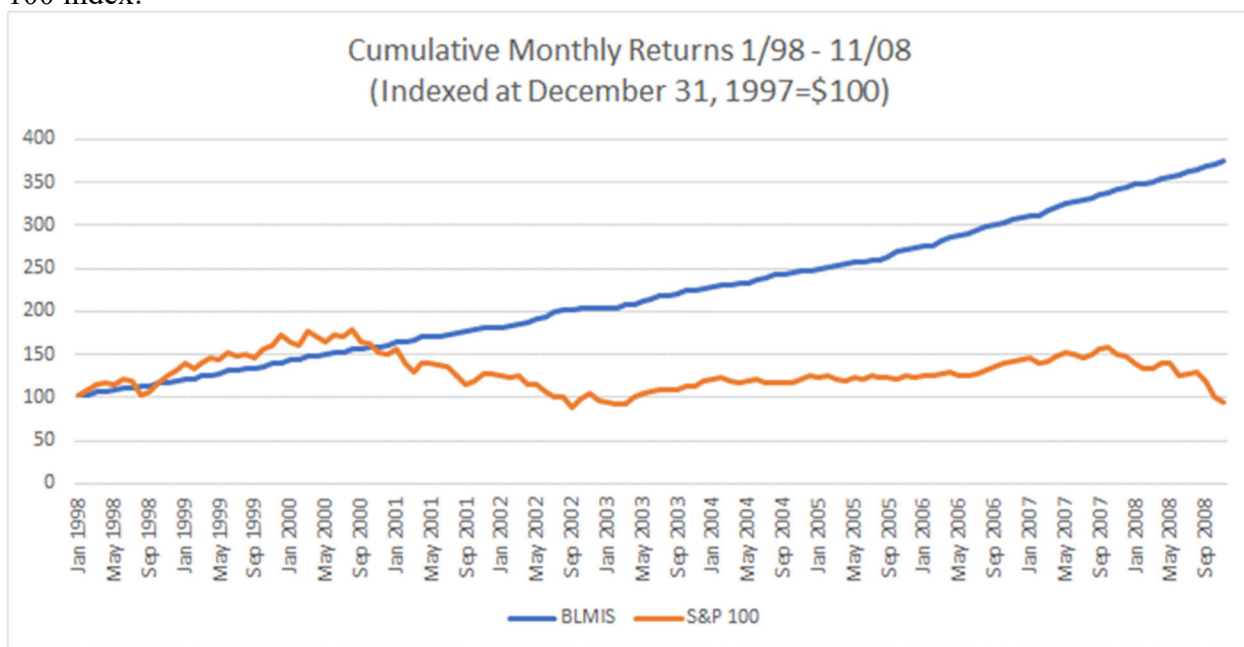
239. Similarly, outperforming the S&P 100 during a major upswing should also have been impossible, as call options sold by BLMIS would have been exercised during a significant market upswing, putting a ceiling on gains.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 239 and therefore deny such allegations.

240. Luxalpha's and Groupement Financier's respective account statements consistently show gains when the market was down. When the market was up, Luxalpha and Groupement Financier appeared to outperform the market. This is objectively impossible under the SSC strategy and reflects the same "IMPOSSIBLE" returns UBS previously identified.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge and information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in first and second sentences and therefore deny such allegations, and otherwise deny the allegations in third sentence of Paragraph 240.

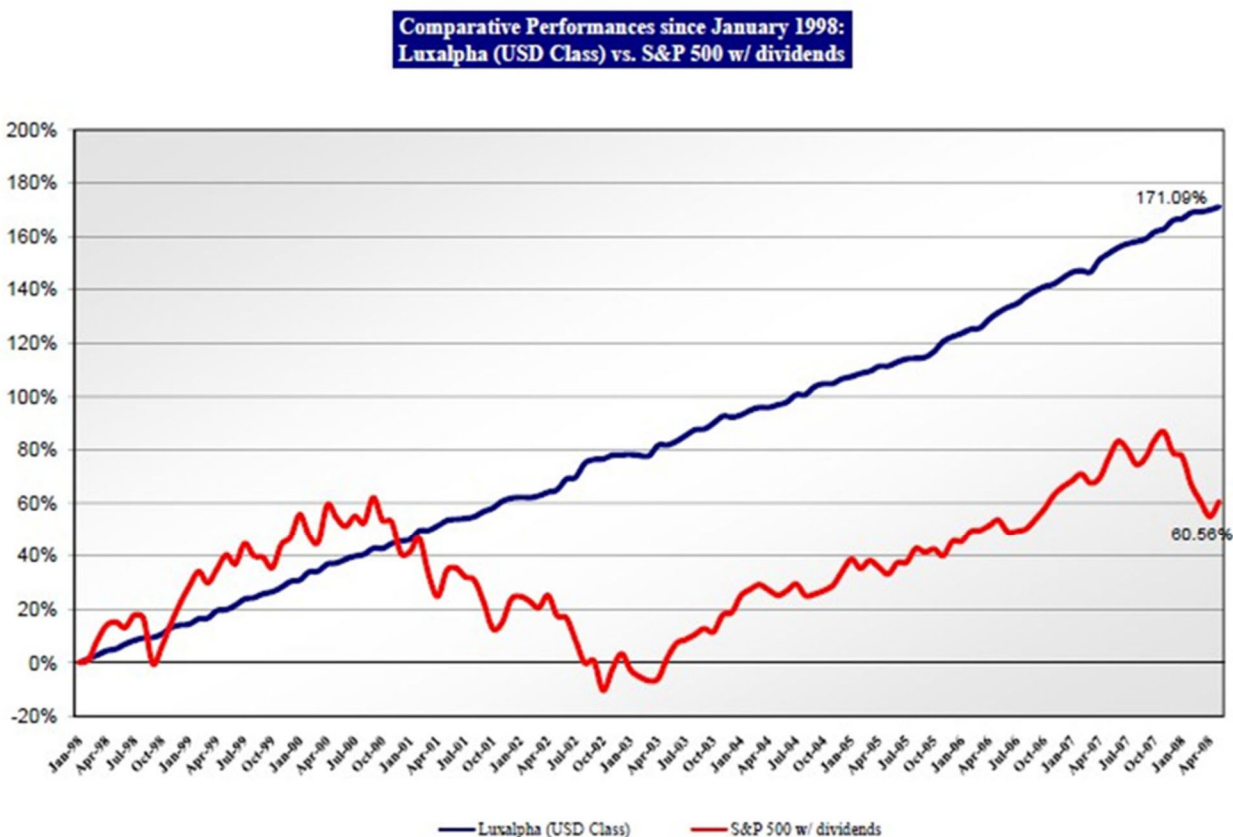
241. The following chart, which reflects the performance of a theoretical \$100 investment, shows the complete and impossible lack of correlation between BLMIS and the S&P 100 index:



Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 241 and therefore deny such allegations.

242. That Access was aware of these impossibly consistent returns is not in debate, as shown in the performance chart below that Access shared with investors:

ACCESS INTERNATIONAL ADVISORS LLC



Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 242, and refer to the chart for its complete contents.

243. BLMIS’s returns purported to be immune to any market instability, enjoying consistently positive rates of return at all times, even during catastrophic market downturns such as the “dot com” bubble bursting of 2000, the 2000–2002 bear market, and the disastrous and unforeseeable market impact of September 11, 2001. The following table demonstrates the consistency of the Luxalpha and Groupement Financier returns and their lack of correlation to the S&P 100:

Year	Luxalpha Account Rate of Return	Groupement Financier Account Rate of Return	S&P 100 Rate of Return
2004	8.1% (partial year)	9.4%	4.5%
2005	10.5%	10.4%	(0.9%)
2006	13.1%	13.3%	15.9%
2007	11.0%	10.7%	3.8%
2008 (through Nov)	9.4%	9.3%	(36.9%)

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 243 and therefore deny such allegations.

244. During its 68-month operational life, Groupement Financier’s BLMIS account had a negative rate of return in only one month. In the same period, the S&P 100 had a negative rate of return in 26 months. Likewise, Luxalpha’s BLMIS account had only one month of negative performance during its 57-month operational life, whereas in the same period, the S&P 100 had a negative rate of return in 25 months.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 244 and therefore deny such allegations, except respectfully refer to the BLMIS account statements for a complete and accurate statement of their contents.

245. Even before Cutler’s analysis, an internal Access review of Oreades’s returns conducted in 1999 identified and acknowledged the irregularity of BLMIS having “no negative months and very stable positive performance.” The same impossible returns were repeated with Luxalpha and Groupement Financier.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 245, except admit that a review of Oreades’s returns was conducted in 1999 that noted “no negative months and very stable positive performance.”

246. Over the lifetime of Luxalpha’s and Groupement Financier’s accounts, BLMIS account statements and trade confirmations show that almost always, the trades beat the market — an impossibility. Approximately 83% of (reported) stock purchases occurred below the volume-weighted average price. Approximately 74% of (reported) stock sales occurred above the volume-weighted average price. Access and UBS possessed clear evidence that the frequency with which BLMIS purported to trade at the optimal price point was statistically impossible.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in the fourth sentence of Paragraph 246, and lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in first, second and third sentence and otherwise respectfully refer to the BLMIS account statements for a complete and accurate statement of their contents.

247. Prior to Cutler's analysis, there was skepticism that Madoff could legitimately achieve the consistent returns he reported through implementation of the SSC strategy. Access inquired whether Madoff was illicitly using his market-making operation for insight as to when the market would move.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in the first sentence of Paragraph 247, except admit the allegations in the second sentence of Paragraph 247.

248. Littaye suppressed Access's concerns regarding Madoff's suspected market-timing edge. Littaye reported that BLMIS had three models—short-, middle-, and long-term models of the market—that Madoff used in making decisions of when to enter and exit the market. Access's research staff, including Wogsberg, was never provided with any detail concerning these purported models, yet Access accepted them as an explanation of Madoff's market-timing ability. The notion of short-, middle-, and long-term market models made no sense, especially because Madoff purported to move customer funds out of the market at quarter-end and into the market at the beginning of each quarter, regardless of the market's prevailing performance—an act that was itself at odds with the SSC strategy.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 248, and lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the allegations since they are so grouped and vague that they cannot be responded to, except admit that Littaye reported that BLMIS had three models—short-, middle-, and long-term models of the market—that Madoff used in making decisions of when to enter and exit the market.

C. Cutler and Others Understood That BLMIS's Volume of Assets Under Management Was Too Large to Properly Implement the SSC Strategy

249. Even beyond the impossible options trades, Cutler concluded that "the size of his [Madoff's] trades were so large that I did not see a way he could actually implement the trades without moving the market against him." Madoff's assets under management were simply too large to properly execute the SSC strategy—the strategy was not scalable.

Response: Paragraph 249 refers to a non-dated “declaration” of Cutler, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to the quote extracted from this “declaration” for its contents, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 249 and therefore deny such allegations.

250. In connection with financial markets, “scalability” refers to an investment strategy’s ability to handle higher trading volumes or growing assets under management. As assets under management increase, it becomes more difficult for a manager to find opportunities of a scale proportional to a fund’s growing size.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 250 and therefore deny such allegations.

251. The SSC strategy, which purported to capitalize on market inefficiencies, was limited because there were fewer opportunities in S&P 100 Index companies because they were so efficiently traded. The purported strategy was further restricted by the limited volumes of stock in the S&P 100 Index companies and in the S&P 100 Index options relative to BLMIS’s purported assets under management.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 251 and therefore deny such allegations.

252. The SSC strategy was not scalable for the amount of BLMIS’s purported assets under management. As early as October 2002, a memo Access prepared and shared with UBS states: “assets in [BLMIS’s trading] accounts are estimated to exceed \$10 billion in the aggregate.” Thus, even before the creation of Luxalpha and Groupement Financier, Access and UBS SA knew that BLMIS purportedly held more than \$10 billion of assets under management. To execute the SSC strategy with at least \$10 billion of assets under management, BLMIS would need \$10 billion of notional value in call options.

Response: Paragraph 252 refers to a memo dated October 2002 and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to the memo for a complete and accurate statement of its contents, and lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 252 and therefore deny such allegations.

253. In December 2004, an Access client, a Swiss bank, demanded an explanation for how BLMIS could be trading at more than triple the daily volume for the entire publicly traded index. No satisfactory explanation was ever provided.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 253 and therefore deny such allegations.

254. In February and May 2006, the same Access client continued to express concerns and seek explanations concerning the volume of Madoff's purported options trading.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 254 and therefore deny such allegations.

255. In 2006, BLMIS began publicly disclosing its assets under management in Form ADVs filed with the SEC, reporting that it had approximately \$11.7 billion as of July 2006, \$13.2 billion as of December 2006, and \$17.1 billion as of December 2007. Access and UBS SA reviewed BLMIS's filings.

Response: Upon information and belief, the Access Defendants admit the first sentence in Paragraph 255, except lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in the second sentence in Paragraph 255 and therefore deny such allegations.

256. Between 2000 and 2008, there was no time when there were enough options on the listed market to implement Madoff's purported SSC strategy.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 256 and therefore deny such allegations.

D. Cutler and Access Could Not Identify Any of Madoff's Counterparties, Marking a Significant Risk to Luxalpha and Groupement Financier

257. Despite Cutler's efforts to understand how, and with whom, Madoff entered into options contracts, Cutler could not explain it, stating, "I just can't find the other side of the trade."

Response: Paragraph 257 contains a partial quote from an email dated April 20, 2006 between Cutler and Defendant Dumbauld, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to the email for its contents, and lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 257 and therefore deny such allegations.

258. Madoff initially purported to trade options contracts on the CBOE. But when customers questioned whether there was adequate volume on the CBOE, Madoff changed his story and claimed to be trading options contracts over-the-counter. This created a new problem for Madoff, as options trades executed via the CBOE are guaranteed by that exchange. Over-the-counter trades, however, require willing counterparties, whose performance is not guaranteed. Cutler correctly recognized that the inability to identify counterparties created a major risk for Luxalpha and Groupement Financier.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 258 and therefore deny such allegations.

259. BLMIS thus purported to enter into vast numbers of private options contracts as Luxalpha's and Groupement Financier's agent. Had the counterparties to those contracts defaulted or otherwise failed to perform, Luxalpha and Groupement Financier would have been exposed to substantial losses.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that some account statements include a listing of options contracts, and lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 259 and therefore deny such allegations.

260. It was not just Cutler who understood the problem with BLMIS's counterparties. In August, September, and October of 2006, representatives of one of Access's clients, a Swiss private bank, requested disclosure of the counterparties due to credit risk concerns raised by their auditors.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 260 and therefore deny such allegations.

261. The inquiry from the Swiss private bank prompted Madoff to call Littaye at Access. Littaye's notes of that call indicate that Madoff stated he would not identify the counterparties for the options trades unless there was a default, and that there was no risk because the options were part of "portfolio assurance programs." Littaye's notes further indicate that he had never heard of a "portfolio assurance program" and had no idea what such a program was.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 261 and therefore deny such allegations, but respectfully refer to Littaye's notes for a complete and accurate statement of their contents.

262. Littaye then conveyed Madoff's response to the Swiss private bank. In internal notes and emails, the bank observed that Littaye "did not understand the reply from [Madoff] and

was unable to elaborate on it.” At least one of the explanations Littaye conveyed was deemed “not very credible.” Faced with this troubling response from Madoff, Villehuchet called an employee of the Swiss bank and asked that the bank not send any more inquiries directly to Madoff.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 262 and therefore deny such allegations.

263. Madoff refused to identify the counterparties, claiming he had to prevent his customers from dealing directly with the counterparties, and that the names of parties were “proprietary.” The Defendants never reviewed any form of draft or final counterparty agreement or OTC transaction confirmation. Indeed, the Defendants never knew the identities of these options counterparties because they did not exist.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 263 and therefore deny such allegations.

264. U.S. regulators were also eager to identify Madoff’s counterparties. On June 16, 2006, the SEC’s Enforcement Staff sent a draft document request to UBS’s offices in the U.S. in an attempt to verify whether any of UBS’s European affiliates had served as one of Madoff’s purported OTC option counterparties. Instead of providing the SEC with a direct answer, UBS’s U.S. offices claimed to be unable to access the relevant data from Europe and informed the SEC’s Enforcement Staff that it would have to seek the relevant information directly from Europe. However, UBS knew in 2006 that no UBS entity had ever acted as a counterparty to an options trade with BLMIS’s IA business.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 264 and therefore deny such allegations.

265. In 2004 and 2005, Luxalpha also falsely reported in Risk Approach Memos prepared for Luxalpha’s auditors that BLMIS’s option counterparties were approved by UBS AG as Luxalpha’s promoter. No such counterparties were ever identified to, or approved by, UBS AG. Of course, no such counterparties ever existed.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 265 and therefore deny such allegations.

E. Cutler Concluded in 2006 That Access Should Exit All of Its Investments With BLMIS—But His Conclusions Were Suppressed

266. Upon completing his review, Cutler’s ultimate conclusion was unequivocal: in an April 20, 2006, email to Dumbauld, Cutler said, “Ted, if this [BLMIS] were a new investment

prospect, not only would it simply fail to meet due dili standards: **you would likely shove it out the door.**” (Emphasis added.)

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 266.

267. Cutler further concluded that BLMIS certainly did not meet his standards and recommended that Access exit all of its investments with BLMIS. Despite the obvious significance of his conclusions, Cutler was not asked to produce a formal report or to put his findings in writing, despite having done so in the past when advising Access with regard to other investments.

Response: The Access defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 267 and therefore deny such allegations.

268. Cutler conveyed his conclusions in an oral report given to Access’s inner circle. In late April or early May 2006, Cutler attended a lunch meeting at the University Club in New York. Present at the meeting were Littaye, Villehuchet, Dumbauld, and Chantal Lanchon, a long-time, trusted adviser to Littaye and Villehuchet who worked for Access from time to time. Cutler conveyed his conclusion at this meeting that Access should exit BLMIS and concentrate on building other aspects of its business.

Response: Upon information and belief, the Access Defendants admit that a meeting was held in 2006 with Cutler with some Access personnel and otherwise deny the remaining allegations of Paragraph 268.

269. As Cutler was conveying his conclusion, he was interrupted by Littaye, who said that he questioned Cutler’s “business judgment” given that Access’s BLMIS business was “going well,” while the other parts of its business were not going well.

Response: Upon information and belief, the Access defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 269.

270. On May 9, 2006, Cutler sent an email to Dumbauld concerning the University Club lunch which stated in relevant part:

Ted, I did my best to inject doubt in a courteous yet effective manner. I would actually like to follow up with Patrick via phone.

On May 10, 2006, Dumbauld replied:

I believe you handle[d] the lunch perfectly. As you could tell, Patrick is highly sensitive and defensive of the situation. We have

not had a chance to discuss post lunch; I will give you some feedback when I have it. I will also let you know about a call with Patrick.

Response: Paragraph 270 purportedly and partially quotes emails between Cutler and Dumbauld, and the Access Defendants otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 270 and therefore deny such allegations.

271. There was never any follow-up conversation; Cutler was never given any feedback on the fraudulent options volume that he so easily identified.

Response: Upon information and belief, the Access Defendants deny allegations in Paragraph 271.

272. Cutler's findings were not shared with anyone else at Access, including its research and marketing staff. In his Rule 2004 examination, Cutler testified that it was "understood" that his conclusion would not be shared beyond those who attended the University Club lunch meeting.

Response: Upon information and belief, the Access Defendants admit that Cutler testified in the course of investigations made after the liquidation of BLMIS and refers to that testimony for its contents, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 272 and therefore deny such allegations.

273. On May 12, 2006, the Access Products Committee held a meeting that was attended by, among others, Littaye, Villehuchet, Dumbauld, and Lanchon. The minutes from that meeting state:

As a result [sic] the conversations we had recently with various sources, it was decided we need to add additional disclosures to the monthly report describing monthly portfolio movements. **The disclosure needs to make clear that AIA is dependent on the information provided to us by BMI and that we do not validate the accuracy of that information.** (Emphasis added.)

Response: The Access Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 273.

EVEN BEYOND CUTLER'S ANALYSIS, BLMIS'S STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONS PROVIDED AMPLE EVIDENCE OF FRAUD

A. Madoff's Unusual Fee Structure

274. The customary investment advisory fee charged by a hedge fund manager ranges from 1% to 2% of assets under management plus a performance fee of 10% to 20% of profits earned by the investment. Fees normally run higher for investment advisers with a history of success. BLMIS did not charge investors any traditional management or performance fees. Madoff was purportedly satisfied with simply charging BLMIS's IA Business customers \$1 per option contract and \$0.04 per equity share traded. Compared with industry practice, this fee structure had Madoff leaving hundreds of millions, if not billions, of dollars on the table. As UBS O'Connor noted, the "simple fact that an investor has to start considering how the fund and the [broker/dealer] benefit one another is a non-starter," and was reason enough to stay away from BLMIS investment.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 274 and therefore deny such allegations.

275. Other industry professionals also realized that BLMIS's highly unusual fee structure was a serious warning sign.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 275 and therefore deny such allegations.

B. Madoff's Insistence on Secrecy

276. Madoff insisted that his name not appear in any official offering document relating to the Feeder Fund Defendants. Access acquiesced to that request even when the absence of Madoff's name from such documents would violate applicable laws.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 276. Additionally, the allegations in Paragraph 276 states legal conclusions subject to foreign laws and jurisdictions to which no response is required.

277. Madoff's name was not allowed to appear as the custodian, primary broker, or manager for any fund. The Feeder Fund Defendants' offering documents reflected only that an Access entity was the fund manager.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 278. Additionally, the allegations in Paragraph 277 state legal conclusions subject to foreign laws and jurisdictions to which no response is required.

278. In 2000 Access instructed that “[Madoff] should not appear in any official document.” In a 2004 document, Littaye wrote, “[w]e underline the confidentiality of the product, and insist on the fact that [Madoff’s] name must never be published.”

Response: The Access Defendants respectfully refer to the documents referred to in Paragraph 278 for a complete and accurate statement of their contents.

279. During a May 10, 2006 lunch, Madoff asked Littaye if his name was mentioned in Luxalpha’s prospectus. In his notes on the meeting, Littaye wrote that he assured Madoff that “BY NO MEANS” did Madoff’s name appear in the prospectus.

Response: The Access Defendants respectfully refer to the notes on the meeting referred to in Paragraph 279 for a complete and accurate statement of their contents.

280. UBS also complied with Madoff’s demand for secrecy. In addition to omitting Madoff’s name from Luxalpha’s offering documents and the Control Report on custodian bank functions submitted to the CSSF, UBS SA also took steps to remove all references to Madoff from UBS audit reports prepared by Ernst & Young. Ernst & Young agreed to remove Madoff’s name from its reports after “very long discussions . . . concerning the subject” with a UBS SA executive. That same executive later cautioned another UBS SA executive that “[o]ne has to be careful about everything” when it comes to ensuring Madoff’s name remains undisclosed. UBS SA chose to risk regulatory and legal sanctions rather than jeopardize its lucrative relationship with BLMIS.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 280 and therefore deny such allegations. Additionally, Paragraph 280 states legal conclusions subject to foreign laws and jurisdiction to which no response is required.

281. UBS created the façade that Luxalpha’s custodial and managerial duties were divided between two Luxembourg companies, UBS SA and UBSTPM, when in fact, from the first day of Luxalpha’s operation, both roles rested solely with BLMIS in New York.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 281 and therefore deny such allegations. Additionally, Paragraph 281 states legal conclusions subject to foreign laws and jurisdiction to which no response is required.

C. Madoff’s Auditor Was Neither Qualified nor Capable of Auditing a Global

Investment Management Company With Billions of Dollars Under Management

282. BLMIS's auditor was Friehling & Horowitz, a three-person accounting firm based out of a strip mall in Rockland County, New York. Of the three employees at the firm, one was a licensed CPA, one was an administrative assistant, and one was a semi-retired accountant living in Florida.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that BLMIS's auditor was Friehling & Horowitz, and lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 282 and therefore deny such allegations.

283. Access knew that BLMIS was using a small, unknown auditing firm for the reports it filed with the SEC and provided to investors. Wogsberg expressed concern after preliminary research on Friehling & Horowitz, stating:

I was quite worried, and so I said, Patrick, look at what we have here. It appears that he may have some conflicts and he certainly is tiny and it's always better to have a large audit firm do this sort of thing. And Patrick's response was if this audit firm is good enough for the SEC, it's good enough for Access. Don't go further.

Littaye quashed any further inquiry.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 283, except admit that the SEC and the other controlling authorities knew that BLMIS was using an auditing firm named Friehling & Horowitz for its reports.

284. Access was aware that Friehling & Horowitz was incapable of providing auditing services to a global investment adviser of BLMIS's purported size, with billions of dollars under management.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 284.

285. As sophisticated market participants, Access, along with UBS, also had to know that all accounting firms that perform audit work must enroll in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' ("AICPA") peer review program. This program involves having experienced auditors assess a firm's audit quality periodically. The results of these peer reviews are on public file with the AICPA. Friehling & Horowitz never appeared on the public peer review list because Friehling and Horowitz had notified the AICPA that it did not perform audits.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 285 and therefore deny such allegations.

**LUXALPHA'S AND GROUPEMENT FINANCIER'S TRADE STATEMENTS ALSO
CONTAINED OTHER INDICIA OF FRAUD**

A. BLMIS Purported to Trade Equities Outside the Daily Reported Price Range

286. BLMIS trade confirmations showed the prices for every purported purchase and sale of stocks and options. The Luxalpha and Groupement Financier BLMIS trade confirmations showed many trades executed outside the daily price range. Over the lifetime of these accounts, there were no fewer than 74 instances where BLMIS purported to execute an equity trade at a price that fell outside the publicly reported daily price range. These 74 impossibly priced transactions represented more than 4.7 million shares of stock. Even one such instance should have been sufficient to reveal the existence of a fraud.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that they received a hardcopy of trade confirmations and account statements from the Feeder Funds, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations set forth in the first, second, third, and fourth sentence of Paragraph 286 and therefore deny such allegations. The Access Defendants deny the allegations in the fifth sentence of Paragraph 286.

287. Both Access and UBS, who each received and reviewed copies of BLMIS's trade confirmations for Luxalpha and Groupement, were aware of these impossibilities. For example, a UBS employee in 2006 requested confirmation of "the price of the maturity of the option SP100 P595 0506 which has been settled to 8.99 which is not the range from BB for that day."

Response: Paragraph 287 refers to a partial quote from a communications involving a UBS employee, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to that communication for its contents, and otherwise deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 287.

288. Luxalpha's account statements and trade confirmations report the sale of 127,275 shares of Merck on December 22, 2006. Groupement Financier's account statements and trade confirmations also report the sale of 20,953 shares of Merck on December 22, 2006. The account statements reflect that these shares were sold for \$44.61. This was impossible given that the actual price range for Merck on December 22, 2006 ranged from \$42.78 to \$43.42.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 288 and therefore deny such allegations.

B. Luxalpha and Groupement Financier Regularly Had Negative Cash Balances With BLMIS

289. On at least 28 occasions, for a total of 73 days, Luxalpha's cash balance with BLMIS had a negative value. When Luxalpha's cash balance was negative, its average value was negative \$7,342,851.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 289 and therefore deny such allegations.

290. On at least 43 occasions, for a total of 122 days, Groupement Financier's cash balance with BLMIS had a negative value. When the Groupement Financier cash balance was negative, its average value was negative \$4,495,183.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 290 and therefore deny such allegations.

291. In one such instance, on March 3, 2006, Littaye sent a fax to BLMIS requesting a \$16,000,000 withdrawal from Groupement Financier's account. The request from Littaye asked that securities be redeemed to fund the withdrawal. On March 8, 2006, BLMIS issued a \$16,000,000 wire to Groupement Financier's account at the Bank of Bermuda.

Response: Paragraph 291 refers to a fax sent by Littaye on March 3, 2006 and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to that fax for a complete and accurate statement of its contents, and otherwise lack knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 291 and therefore deny such allegations.

292. The account statements sent to and reviewed by Access and UBS show that, as of the time of Littaye's request, the cash balance at the beginning of the month in Groupement Financier's BLMIS account was \$0.88, no securities were redeemed before the withdrawal, and that after the withdrawal the account cash balance was negative \$15,435,156.36 and was not returned to a positive balance until March 16, 2006, when equities and call options were purportedly sold.

Response: Paragraph 292 refers to account statements, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to those account statements for a complete and accurate statement of their respective contents, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 292 and therefore deny such allegations.

293. UBSFSL, as the administrator to not only Luxalpha and Groupement Financier, but also LIF, tracked the funds' cash balance, and noted that, from time to time, the funds had a negative cash balance. For example, in July 2006, UBSFSL recognized that LIF had been in an "overdraft position" for several weeks and attempted to obtain an explanation for that "leverage situation."

Response: The Access Defendants admit that at one point, UBSFL was the "administrative agent" for Luxalpha and Groupement Financier, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the remaining allegations in Paragraph 293 and therefore deny such allegations.

294. In another example, on July 1, 2004, UBS SA employees sent a fax to BLMIS requesting a \$4,000,000 withdrawal from Luxalpha's account. On July 6, 2004, BLMIS issued a \$4,000,000 wire to Luxalpha's account at UBS AG. The account statements sent to and reviewed by Access and UBS showed that, as of the time of the request, the cash balance in Luxalpha's BLMIS account was \$0.47. After the withdrawal, the account cash balance was negative \$3,952,257.79. The account was not returned to a positive balance until July 12, 2004, when Treasury Bills were purportedly sold.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations set forth in Paragraph 294 and therefore deny such allegations.

295. Luxalpha and Groupement Financier did not have margin accounts with BLMIS and BLMIS never charged Luxalpha or Groupement Financier any interest for its margin trades, effectively providing millions of dollars of interest-free loans. No legitimate institution would have advanced the funds millions of dollars at zero percent interest.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 295, except admit upon information and belief that Luxalpha and Groupement Financier did not have margin accounts with BLMIS and BLMIS never charged Luxalpha or Groupement Financier any interest for its margin trades.

C. The Dividend Activity Shown on Luxalpha's and Groupement Financier's Statements Was Impossible

296. At various times when not in the market, BLMIS customer funds were purportedly invested in a money market fund that also paid dividends. Typically, money market funds declare dividends daily and pay them monthly. If an entity transacts in a money market fund multiple

times in one month, that activity is tracked, the proper dividend is accrued for the days invested, and the dividend is paid once per month.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations set forth in Paragraph 296 and therefore deny such allegations.

297. Luxalpha's and Groupement Financier's customer statements and trade confirmations reflected numerous anomalies relating to dividends. Ninety-nine percent of the money market dividends purportedly received were noted as being received on dates different than the disclosed dividend payment date. In addition, in more than sixty percent of months in which money market dividends were paid, the statements noted multiple payments in the same month—even though the money market funds at issue paid dividends only once a month.

Response: Paragraph 297 refers to BLMIS customer statements and trade confirmations, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to those customer statements and trade confirmations for a complete and accurate statement of their respective contents, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 297 and therefore deny such allegations.

D. BLMIS Reported Trades for Luxalpha and Groupement Financier That Were Inconsistent With the SSC Strategy

298. Madoff's options trades on behalf of Luxalpha and Groupement Financier often showed significant gains from speculative options trades that were inconsistent with the SSC strategy. Some of these reported transactions involved short-term options trading that resulted in substantial gains for Luxalpha and Groupement Financier. For example, in 2008, Luxalpha and Groupement Financier each participated in two of these trades, which generated gains of approximately \$17.5 million and \$4.7 million, respectively. These gains were purportedly achieved through speculation in the options market, leaving the underlying basket of securities exposed to potentially significant losses, and contradicting the inherently conservative premise of the SSC strategy. Between 2003 and 2008, Luxalpha and Groupement Financier together benefited in excess of \$30 million from such trades.

Response: Paragraph 298 refers to BLMIS account statements and trade confirmations, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to those customer statements and trade confirmations for a complete and accurate statement of their respective contents, and otherwise lack knowledge

or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 298 and therefore deny such allegations.

299. Also inconsistent with the SSC strategy were multiple instances in which Madoff purported to sell a specific stock or stocks from a basket before the rest of the basket was liquidated. Not only was the premature sale of stock inconsistent with the SSC strategy, but the liquidation of these positions should have caused Madoff to adjust the options collar for the basket, which he almost always failed to do. When purported hedges were not adjusted based on changes in the value of the equity position, the BLMIS accounts were left exposed to market risk, and this additional risk was not an element of the SSC strategy. For example, Luxalpha's account statements indicate that in April 2007, BLMIS purported to purchase a basket of S&P 100 Index stocks that included shares of 3M Company and CVS Caremark Corp. The shares of 3M Company and CVS Caremark Corp. were sold in May 2007 whereas the other equities contained in the basket were not sold until June 2007. In light of the early sale of the 3M and CVS shares, the corresponding options collar should have been rebalanced to protect against exposure to market risk. No such adjustment was reflected in the customer statements or trade confirmations.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 299 and therefore deny such allegations.

300. Both of these trading activities contradicted the SSC strategy and were known to Access and UBS, who regularly reviewed Madoff's account statements and trade confirmations.

Response: The Access Defendants deny that they knew the trading activities contradicted the SSC strategy, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 300.

E. Madoff's Practice of Providing Only Hard Copy Trade Confirmations Defied Industry Practice and Facilitated Fraud

301. Access knew that the trade confirmations received from BLMIS were only in a hard copy, paper format and were delayed because they were sent via regular mail, sometimes several days after the purported trade.

Response: On information and belief, the Access Defendants admit that BLMIS sent trade confirmations for BLMIS accounts in hard copy, paper format, and lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 301 and therefore deny such allegations.

302. Access also knew that it was “abnormal” in the mid-2000s not to have more prompt, electronic access to such information.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 302.

303. As a result of BLMIS’s delays in providing trade information, AML provided UBS SA with backdated monthly investment recommendations for Luxalpha.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 303.

304. In addition to the oddity of “paper only” trade confirmations, Cutler also highlighted the fact that the confirmations did not have time stamps on them, which he believed was a standard practice of all broker/dealers.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 304 and therefore deny such allegations.

F. BLMIS’s Trade Confirmations Frequently Contained Settlement Anomalies in Purported Options Transactions

305. According to industry standards, the settlement date for exchange-listed options is the business day following the trade date, referred to as “T+1.” Trade confirmations produced by BLMIS and sent to UBS and Access regularly showed options transactions that settled more than one day after execution. All of the options trade confirms showed CBOE-traded OEX Options, which would have been subject to the T+1 settlement date.

Response: Paragraph 305 refers to BLMIS trade confirmations, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to those trade confirmations for a complete and accurate statement of their respective contents, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 305 and therefore deny such allegations.

306. Approximately 51% of Luxalpha’s, and 48% of Groupement Financier’s, purported options transactions settled at least three business days after execution and therefore did not comply with standard market practices.

Response: Paragraph 306 refers to BLMIS trade confirmations, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to those trade confirmations for a complete and accurate statement of their respective contents, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a

belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 306 and therefore deny such allegations.

G. BLMIS Avoided Reporting Requirements by Consistently Claiming to Be Out of the Market at Quarter-End and Year-End Even Though Such Behavior Was Inconsistent With the SSC Strategy

307. Various SEC reporting requirements are triggered when securities are invested in the market at either the end of the quarter or the end of the year. To evade these reporting requirements, Madoff purported to liquidate all investments at those times, and invest the proceeds in Treasury Bills.

Response: The Access Defendants do not respond to the first sentence of Paragraph 307 which states a legal conclusion to which no response is required, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 307 and therefore deny such allegations.

308. Luxalpha's and Groupement Financier's account statements showed no equity positions at quarter- and year-end.

Response: Paragraph 308 refers to BLMIS account statements, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to those account statements for a complete and accurate statement of their respective contents, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 308 and therefore deny such allegations.

309. Madoff's practice of exiting the market according to the calendar, rather than market or economic indicators, was a badge of fraud. Defendants knew that Madoff touted "market timing" as a cornerstone of the SSC strategy and that Madoff's practice of liquidating all stocks and options at quarter- and year-end contravened that strategy because it meant that Madoff was locked into whatever market conditions existed at those times, regardless of whether they were favorable. Such trading circumstances were inconsistent with the SSC strategy.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 309 and therefore deny such allegations, except admit that Madoff touted "market timing" as a part of the SSC strategy.

H. Post-Fraud Inquiries From Access Investors Reveal the Diligence Access Should Have Done Was Understood and Expected

310. Post-fraud inquiries reveal that Access investors understood and expected Access to take the necessary steps to protect their investments, i.e., to ensure the segregation of funds; to comply with UCITS regulations, to be aware of and disclose the existence of sub-accounts or sub-agreements, and to conduct vigorous due diligence. For example, on December 11, 2008 Prince Michel of Yugoslavia, an Access salesperson, forwarded questions from Luca Vaiani asking: “The assets of [L]uxalpha are segregated and their [sic] should be no risk. True? Are you liquidating the positions to be in cash?” Luxalpha’s customers believed Luxalpha to be UCITS compliant and that their assets were projected under that regulatory structure.

Response: Paragraph 310 refers to and partially quotes from communications, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to those communications for their contents, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 310 and therefore deny such allegations.

311. A subsequent email from Mr. Vaiani to Prince Michel of Yugoslavia states: “I would like to understand if Luxalpha American Selection is in some way (and if yes how much) involved in the Madoff fraud; if affected in any way I would like to understand what is the legal structure of the relation between the Sicav [i.e., Luxalpha] and Madoff.”

Response: Paragraph 311 refers to and partially quotes from an email, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to the email for its contents, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 311 and therefore deny such allegations.

312. Another customer inquiry asked, “Was Access aware of the creation of sub-accounts by Ubs in favour of a company related to Madoff . . . How long ago did the business relations start between Madoff and Access; Can we have a copy of the CSSF circular that outlines the obligations of custodian banks towards the investors? Was Access aware of who[]audited Madoff Investment Securities?”

Response: Paragraph 312 refers to and partially quotes from an email, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to the email for its contents, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 312 and therefore deny such allegations.

313. Yet another customer asked, “can you confirm that all assets of Luxalpha Sicav — American Selection have been duly kept segregated from any other asset or accounts? . . . [C]an you confirm the integrity of all such assets, irrespective of their current evaluation?”

Response: Paragraph 313 refers to and partially quotes from an email, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to the email for its contents, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 313 and therefore deny such allegations.

314. Perhaps most damning is the December 16, 2008 email from Manfredo Radicati of Trendtrust SA, which states:

Dear Michel,

Like all frauds, the collapse of Madoff is a disgrace. What is astonishing is that no one, especially firms such as AIA that pride themselves on the thoroughness of their due diligence didn’t see any warning sign. This is all the more disturbing since a number of “red flags” should have been seen ... even more so since you had full transparency on the portfolios. Looking at the situation at hand, AIA, together with UBS, in their role as sponsor, investment manager and custodian of Luxalpha, should answer a number of questions as to why nothing was detected earlier. The most pressing task however, is to explain to investors how the holdings in the portfolio proved to be virtual or nonexistent. Can one speak of negligence or complicity on the part of UBS in this matter?

Of course, all of the Defendants did indeed see the warning signs they should have seen, but they were too driven by greed to act.

Response: Paragraph 314 refers to and partially quotes from an email, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to the email for its contents. The Access Defendants deny the allegations in the last sentence of Paragraph 314, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 314 and therefore deny such allegations.

**IMPUTATION OF KNOWLEDGE FROM UBS AND ACCESS TO LUXALPHA AND
GROUPEMENT FINANCIER**

315. The Access Defendants and UBS Defendants were intertwined with respect to BLMIS feeder funds and worked closely together for purposes of creating and growing Luxalpha's and Groupement Financier's investments in BLMIS.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that they and the UBS Defendants worked together with respect to Luxalpha and Groupement, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 315 and therefore deny such allegations.

316. At all times, the Access Defendants and UBS Defendants dominated and controlled Luxalpha and Groupement Financier. Neither Luxalpha nor Groupement Financier ever had any employees or office space. Rather, the Access Defendants and UBS Defendants operated the funds as a single enterprise, of which they were the constituent parts.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 316, except admit that certain of the Access Defendants and UBS Defendants provided services to Luxalpha and Groupement.

317. Littaye and Villehuchet co-founded and co-owned Access. Littaye and Villehuchet were executives and directors of Access. Access operated under the direction and control of Littaye and Villehuchet at all times.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 317 and therefore deny such allegations. The Access Defendants further lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the allegations since they are so group-pled and vague that they cannot be responded to.

318. The Access Defendants and the UBS Defendants created Luxalpha. The UBS Defendants served as Luxalpha's official sponsor, custodian, administrator, and manager, while the Access Defendants served in official advisory and managerial roles. Both the Access Defendants and the UBS Defendants received Luxalpha's BLMIS account statements and trade confirmations.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 318 and therefore deny such allegations, except admit that certain of the Access Defendants and the UBS Defendants provided services to Luxalpha.

319. Luxalpha's board of directors was at all times composed of UBS SA and Access principals, including Littaye and Delandmeter. As directors of Luxalpha, Littaye's and Delandmeter's conduct and/or direct knowledge of fraud at BLMIS is imputed to the fund.

Response: The Access Defendants admit Luxalpha's board of directors consisted, at all times, of four UBS personnel and some Access personnel, which at some points included Littaye. The Access Defendants also admit that Delandmeter was an independent lawyer who was a member of AML's board and a Director and Legal Advisor of Luxalpha, but otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 319.

320. Likewise, the Access Defendants created Groupement Financier. UBS SA served as the official prime bank and UBSFSL served as the administrator of Groupement Financier, while the Access Defendants served in official management and advisory roles. Both the Access Defendants and UBS Defendants received Groupement Financier's BLMIS account statements and trade confirmations.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 320 and therefore deny such allegations, except admit that UBS SA served at some time as the official prime bank and UBSFL served at some time as the administrative agent of Groupement Financier.

321. The board of directors of Groupement Financier was at all times composed of Access founders Littaye and Villehuchet. Littaye and Villehuchet carried out actions as directors and officers of Groupement Financier, and their conduct and/or direct knowledge of fraud at BLMIS is imputed to Groupement Financier.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that Littaye and Villehuchet were members of the board of directors of Groupement financier among others, except deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 321.

322. Further, Littaye and Villehuchet carried out actions as directors and officers of the Access Defendants, and their conduct and/or direct knowledge of fraud at BLMIS is imputed to the Access Defendants.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 322, except admit that Littaye and Villehuchet were directors and officers of certain of the Access Defendants, and otherwise do not respond to the allegations in Paragraph 322 which state legal conclusions to which no response is required.

323. The Access Defendants and UBS Defendants were Luxalpha's and Groupement Financier's agents, and their conduct and/or direct knowledge of fraud at BLMIS is imputed to these two funds.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 323, except do not respond to the legal conclusions in Paragraph 323 to which no response is required.

THE TRANSFERS

The Initial Transfers

324. Before the Filing Date, Luxalpha maintained BLMIS account no. 1FR108 and Groupement Financier maintained BLMIS account no. 1FR096 (collectively, the "Accounts"), as set forth on Exhibit A. Each Feeder Fund Defendant executed, or caused to be executed, BLMIS Account Opening Agreements (as defined herein) for its account, and delivered, or caused those documents to be delivered to BLMIS at BLMIS's headquarters at 885 Third Avenue, New York, New York.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that Luxalpha maintained BLMIS account no. 1FR108 and Groupement Financier maintained BLMIS account no. 1FR096 (collectively, the "Accounts"), and otherwise lack knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph.

325. The BLMIS Account Opening Agreements were to be performed in New York through securities trading activities that would take place there. The Accounts were held in New York and the Feeder Fund Defendants sent funds to BLMIS and/or to BLMIS's account at JPMorgan Chase in New York, Account No. xxxxxxxxxxxx1703 (the "703 Account"), for application to the Accounts and the purported conducting of trading activities.

Response: Paragraph 325 refers to BLMIS Account Opening Agreements, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to those agreements for a complete and accurate statement of their contents. The Access Defendants admit that BLMIS Account Nos. 1F108 and 1FR096 were held in New York, and that the money was transferred to the 703 Account for application to those accounts on behalf of the respective Feeder Funds. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 325 state legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of such allegations and therefore deny the allegations.

326. The Feeder Fund Defendants collectively invested approximately \$2 billion with BLMIS through more than 150 separate transfers via check and wire directly into the 703 Account.

Response: Paragraph 326 refer to deposits made into BLMIS Account Nos. 1F108 and 1FR096, and the Access Defendants respectfully refer to the account statements received by the Access Defendants for a complete and accurate statement of their contents, including the amount of assets deposited by the Feeder Funds with BLMIS, and otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 326.

327. During the six years preceding the Filing Date, BLMIS made transfers to or for the benefit of the Feeder Fund Defendants in the collective amount of at least \$1.1 billion (the “Six Year Transfers”). The Six Year Transfers include transfers of approximately \$752 million to Defendant Luxalpha and \$352 million to Defendant Groupement Financier. The Six Year Transfers are avoidable and recoverable under §§ 544(b), 550(a), and 551 of the Bankruptcy Code, applicable provisions of SIPA, particularly SIPA §78fff- 2(c)(3), and §§ 273-279 of New York Debtor and Creditor Law.

Response: The last sentence in Paragraph 327 states legal conclusions to which no response is required. Upon information and belief, the Access Defendants deny that \$766 million was transferred to Luxalpha during the six years preceding the Filing Date, and deny the

remaining allegations.

328. Of the Six Year Transfers, BLMIS transferred to or for the benefit of the Feeder Fund Defendants approximately \$1.01 billion during the two years preceding the Filing Date, (the “Two Year Transfers”). The Two Year Transfers included transfers of approximately \$735 million to Luxalpha and approximately \$275 million to Groupement Financier. Each of the Two Year Transfers is avoidable under § 548 of the Bankruptcy Code, and applicable provisions of SIPA, particularly 15 U.S.C. § 78fff-2(c)(3). Each of the Two Year Transfers is recoverable under § 550(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, and applicable provisions of SIPA, particularly § 78fff-2(c)(3).

Response: The last two sentences in Paragraph 328 state legal conclusions to which no response is required. The Access Defendants admit that BLMIS transferred to the Feeder Fund Defendants approximately \$1.01 billion to the Feeder Funds during the two years preceding the Filing Date.

329. The Six Year Transfers and the Two Year Transfers, are referred to herein as “Initial Transfers.” Numerous indicia of fraud concerning BLMIS gave the Feeder Fund Defendants knowledge of BLMIS’s fraud. These indicia of fraud, and the Feeder Fund Defendants’ willful and deliberate decision to continue investing with BLMIS despite them, demonstrates a motive and opportunity to commit fraud, and/or conscious misbehavior or recklessness amounting to fraudulent intent. Given the Feeder Fund Defendants’ knowledge of these indicia of fraud, the Feeder Fund Defendants were neither innocent nor good faith investors.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 329. Additionally, Paragraph 329 states legal conclusions to which no response is required.

330. The Feeder Fund Defendants had information that put them on actual and/or inquiry notice of fraud at BLMIS, or that BLMIS was insolvent and/or that the transfers were being made with a fraudulent purpose, and strategically chose to ignore that information in order to continue to enrich themselves through their relationship with Madoff and BLMIS.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 330. Additionally, Paragraph 330 states legal conclusions to which no response is required.

331. Charts setting forth the Initial Transfers are included as Exhibits B and C. The Initial Transfers were and continue to be customer property within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 78lll(4).

Response: Paragraph 331 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or refers to Charts that the Access Defendants respectfully refer to those Charts for a complete and accurate statement of their contents, and deny the characterization of “Initial Transfers”.

The Subsequent Transfers

332. Based on the Trustee’s investigation to date, the Feeder Fund Defendants subsequently transferred some of the Initial Transfers to the Access Defendants and UBS Defendants (the “Subsequent Transferee Defendants”) as payment for their alleged service of the Feeder Fund Defendants. In addition, some of the initial transfers to Groupement Financier were subsequently transferred to Groupement Levered. Groupement Levered then subsequently transferred the initial transfers to Access. All of these payments constitute subsequent transfers of Initial Transfers. All avoidable transfers from BLMIS to the Feeder Fund Defendants, which they subsequently transferred, either directly or indirectly, to the Subsequent Transferee Defendants (the “Subsequent Transfers”), are recoverable from the Subsequent Transferee Defendants under § 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code and applicable provisions of SIPA and N.Y. Debt. & Cred. Law §§ 273-279.

Response: The Access Defendants admit that they received payments for their services provided directly or indirectly to the Feeder Funds, among others, but deny those payments were funded by the alleged “Initial Transfers”. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 332 state legal conclusions to which no response is required, or otherwise deny such allegations.

333. Based on the Trustee’s investigation to date, the UBS Defendants received Subsequent Transfers, including but not limited to:

- a. UBS SA received at least \$32.8 million in fees from Luxalpha for serving as the official custodian and official manager of Luxalpha from February 2004 to August 2006, and an additional \$6.6 million in fees from Luxalpha for serving as the official custodian of Luxalpha from August 2006 to December 2008. UBS SA also received at least \$1 million in fees from Groupement Financier for serving as the official prime bank of Groupement Financier from 2005 to December 2008, and at least \$500,000 in fees from Groupement Levered for serving as the official custodian of Groupement Levered from 2005 to December 2008.
- b. UBSFSL received at least \$2.5 million in fees from Luxalpha for serving as the official administrator of Luxalpha from February 2004 to December 2008. UBSFSL also received at least \$497,000 from Groupement Financier for serving as the official administrator of Groupement and Groupement Levered from 2005 to December 2008.

- c. UBSTPM received at least \$53.3 million in fees from Luxalpha for serving as the official manager of Luxalpha from August 2006 to November 2008.

Response: The Access Defendants deny that the fees received by the UBS Defendants were funded by the alleged “Initial Transfers,” and otherwise Paragraph 333 states legal conclusions to which no response is required and/or the Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of such allegations and therefore deny the allegations.

334. Based on the Trustee’s investigation to date, AIA Ltd., AIA LLC, AP (Lux), and AML (f/k/a AIA (Lux)) received at least \$100.6 million in Subsequent Transfers, including but not limited to:

- a. AIA Ltd. received at least \$25.4 million in fees from UBS SA pursuant to a February 5, 2004 “Consulting and Exclusive Introducing Agreement,” which consisted of fees received by UBS SA from Luxalpha for serving as Luxalpha’s official manager. AIA Ltd. also received at least \$28.5 million in fees from UBSTPM under an August 1, 2006 “Client Introducer Agreement,” which consisted of fees received by UBSTPM from Luxalpha for serving as Luxalpha’s official manager. AIA Ltd. further received at least \$15 million in fees from Groupement Financier for serving as the official manager of Groupement Financier from 2003 to December 2008. AIA Ltd. received at least \$400,000 in fees for serving as the official manager of Groupement Levered from 2003 to December 2008.
- b. AIA LLC received at least \$189,000 in fees from UBS SA in connection with its role as official portfolio adviser to Luxalpha from August 2004 to August 2006, which consisted of fees received by UBS SA for serving as Luxalpha’s official manager. These fees were pursuant to a contract entered into between UBS SA and AIA LLC which contains a New York choice of law provision.
- c. AP (Lux) received at least \$17.8 million in fees from UBSTPM for serving as the investment adviser to Luxalpha from 2007 to December 2008, consisting of fees received by UBSTPM from Luxalpha for serving as Luxalpha’s official manager. AP (Lux) also received at least \$8.4 million in fees from Groupement Financier for serving as the official investment adviser to Groupement Financier from 2007 to December 2008. AP (Lux) received an additional \$2.5 million in fees from Groupement Levered for serving as the official investment adviser to Groupement Levered from 2007 to December 2008.

- d. AML (f/k/a AIA (Lux)) received at least \$2.4 million in fees from Groupement Financier for serving as the investment adviser to Groupement Financier from 2003 to 2007, and received at least \$50,000 for serving as the investment adviser to Groupement Levered from 2003 to 2007. In addition, AML (f/k/a AIA (Lux)) received fees from UBS SA in connection with its role as official portfolio adviser to Luxalpha from February 2004 to August 2004, which consisted of fees received by UBS SA from Luxalpha for serving as Luxalpha's official manager, in an amount to be proven at trial.

Response: Paragraph 334 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, and otherwise the Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of such allegations and therefore deny the allegations, except deny that fees received by the Access Defendants for its services were "Subsequent Transfers".

335. Based on the Trustee's investigation to date, Littaye, Villehuchet, and Ms. Villehuchet received millions of dollars of Subsequent Transfers, in an amount to be proven at trial. At all relevant times, each of AIA Ltd., AIA LLC, AP (Lux), and AML (f/k/a AIA (Lux)) was either completely or nearly completely owned by Littaye and Villehuchet. At various times, Littaye and Villehuchet each also served as a director of AIA Ltd., AP (Lux), and AML (f/k/a AIA (Lux)). A significant amount of the Subsequent Transfers received by AIA Ltd., AIA LLC, AP (Lux), and AML (f/k/a AIA (Lux)) was subsequently transferred to Littaye and Villehuchet, either directly or indirectly, in the form of distributions, payments, or other transfers of value. Among other transfers, Villehuchet received \$6.5 million in compensation paid from bank accounts controlled by Access's New York office from 2004 through 2008, and, upon information and belief, his co-owner Littaye received at least the same amount of compensation paid from other Access-controlled bank accounts. The transfers Villehuchet received are recoverable from Ms. Villehuchet, as the executrix and sole beneficiary of Villehuchet's will.

Response: Paragraph 335 states legal conclusions to which no response is required. The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 335, and deny the characterization of "Subsequent Transfers", except admit that Littaye and Villehuchet had ownership interest in certain Access entities, and had directorship positions as set forth more fully in prior filings in this case.

336. Based on the Trustee's investigation to date, Delandmeter received approximately \$350,000 in Subsequent Transfers from Luxalpha, in connection with Delandmeter's purported provision of legal services to Luxalpha. Delandmeter also received Subsequent Transfers from Groupement Financier in connection with Delandmeter's purported provision of legal services to Groupement Financier, in an amount to be proven at trial. Upon information and belief, a portion

of the Luxalpha, Groupement Financier, and Groupement Levered-related Subsequent Transfers received by AIA Ltd., AIA LLC, AP (Lux), and AML (f/k/a AIA (Lux)) were subsequently transferred to Delandmeter, directly or indirectly, in compensation for Luxalpha, Groupement Financier and Groupement Levered-related services Delandmeter provided to Access, in an amount to be proven at trial.

Response: Paragraph 336 states legal conclusions to which no response is required.

The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 336 and therefore deny such allegations.

337. Based on the Trustee's investigation to date, a portion of the Subsequent Transfers received by AIA Ltd., AIA LLC, AP (Lux), and AML (f/k/a AIA (Lux)) were subsequently transferred to Dumbauld, in an amount to be proven at trial. At minimum, Dumbauld received \$1.25 million in compensation paid from bank accounts controlled by Access's New York office from 2004 through 2007. Dumbauld received these transfers as distributions, payments, or other transfers of value in connection with his role as Access partner and Chief Investment Officer.

Response: Paragraph 337 states legal conclusions to which no response is required.

The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 337 and therefore deny such allegations.

338. To the extent that any of the avoidance and recovery counts may be inconsistent with each other, they are to be treated as being pleaded in the alternative.

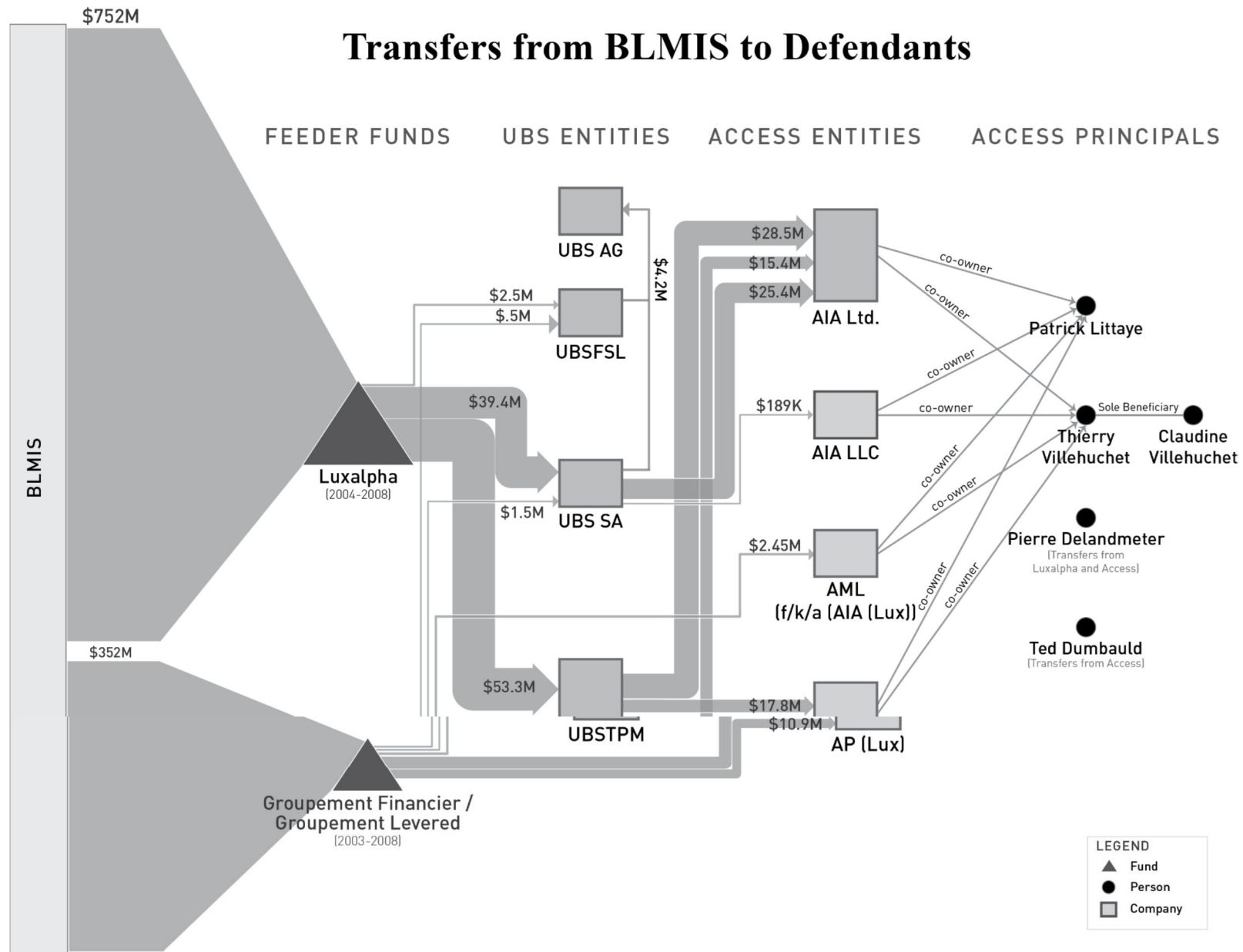
Response: Paragraph 338 states legal conclusions to which no response is required.

339. The Trustee's discovery and investigation is ongoing, and the Trustee reserves the right to: (i) supplement the information on the Initial Transfers, the Subsequent Transfers, and any additional transfers; and (ii) seek avoidance and recovery of such transfers.

Response: Paragraph 339 states legal conclusions to which no response is required.

340. The following chart summarizes the Initial Transfers and the Subsequent Transfers:

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Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations and the content of the charts in Paragraph 340. Additionally, Paragraph 340 states legal conclusions to which no response is required.

CUSTOMER CLAIMS

341. On or about March 2, 2009, a customer claim was filed with the Trustee and designated as Claim No. 004419. On March 3, 2009, a customer claim was filed with the Trustee and designated as Claim No. 005725. Claim Nos. 004419 and 005725 were signed by Ralf Schroeter and Alan Hondequin and each claim was in the amount of \$1,537,099,731. Messrs. Schroeter and Hondequin were UBS employees as well as Luxalpha directors. In addition, on or about March 2, 2009, UBS SA filed with the Trustee an additional customer claim on behalf of Luxalpha, designated as Claim No. 005025, also in the amount of \$1,537,099,731. These customer claims are collectively referred to herein as the “Customer Claims.” The Trustee objected to the Customer Claims.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 341 and therefore deny such allegations.

342. Luxalpha has taken the position that a factual dispute exists with regard to whether Luxalpha itself maintained an account at BLMIS or filed the Customer Claims.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 342 and therefore deny such allegations.

343. Specifically, Luxalpha has asserted that Account 1FR108 was maintained and legally owned by UBS SA.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 343 and therefore deny such allegations.

344. Luxalpha has also disavowed the Customer Claims by asserting that UBS SA, and not Luxalpha, filed the Customer Claims and that UBS SA did so only for purposes of protecting its own interests, not in Luxalpha’s interest, and limiting UBS’s potential liability to Luxalpha in Luxembourg.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 344 and therefore deny such allegations.

345. There continues to be an ongoing litigation between Luxalpha and UBS in Luxembourg.

Response: Upon information and belief, the Access Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 345.

346. Luxalpha has further asserted that neither its BLMIS account nor the Customer Claims can be attributed to Luxalpha for purposes of determining whether Luxalpha had contact with or otherwise availed itself of the privileges of conducting activities within this jurisdiction.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 346 and therefore deny such allegations.

347. Although Luxalpha has acknowledged that UBS SA was an agent of Luxalpha, it has asserted that there is a question as to whether UBS SA, as such agent, was acting within the scope of its authority when it filed the Customer Claims.

Response: The Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 347 and therefore deny such allegations. Additionally, Paragraph 347 states legal conclusions subject to Luxemburg laws and jurisdiction to which no response is required.

COUNT ONE
EQUITABLE SUBORDINATION OF CUSTOMER CLAIMS

Against Luxalpha

348. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully realleged herein.

Response: For their response to Paragraph 348 the Access Defendants incorporate by reference their responses to the allegations contained in each of the previous paragraphs of this Answer as if fully rewritten herein.

349. Luxalpha engaged in inequitable conduct, including the conduct described in this Complaint.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 349, or Paragraph 349 states legal conclusions to which no response is required.

350. Based on Luxalpha's inequitable conduct, BLMIS's customers were misled as to the true financial condition of BLMIS and were induced to invest without knowledge of the actual facts regarding BLMIS's financial condition, and/or customers and creditors are less likely to recover the full amounts due to them.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 350, or Paragraph 350 states legal conclusions to which no response is required.

351. Luxalpha's conduct enabled Madoff to prolong the Ponzi scheme that resulted in injury to all customers and creditors of the BLMIS estate and conferred an unfair advantage on Luxalpha.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 351, or Paragraph 351 states legal conclusions to which no response is required.

352. Luxalpha inflicted harm to the estate far in excess of the fraudulent transfers that it received. Luxalpha's investment into the Ponzi scheme included no less than \$135 million in fictitious profits its management redeemed from Oreades and immediately reinvested on behalf of the same investors. Furthermore, Luxalpha harmed the estate by directing \$1.5 billion into the Ponzi scheme during a time it knew or was willfully blind to the fraud at BLMIS, which significantly contributed to the Ponzi scheme's expansion.

Response: The Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 352, or Paragraph 352 states legal conclusions to which no response is required.

353. The Court should exercise the full extent of its equitable powers to ensure that claims, payments, or benefits, of whatever kind or nature, which are asserted or sought by Luxalpha directly or indirectly against the estate—and only to the extent such claims are allowed—are subordinated for distribution purposes pursuant to sections 510(c)(1) and 105(a) of the Bankruptcy Code to the allowed claims of all other customers and creditors of BLMIS.

Response: Paragraph 353 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 353 and therefore deny such allegations.

354. Equitable subordination as requested herein is consistent with the provisions and purposes of the Bankruptcy Code.

Response: Paragraph 354 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 354 and therefore deny such allegations.

355. To the extent that Luxalpha has denied ownership of the Customer Claims, or alternatively has made a judicial admission that the Customer Claims do not belong to Luxalpha, this provides another basis for subordination of those claims.

Response: Paragraph 355 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, and the Access Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 355 and therefore deny such allegations.

COUNT TWO
FRAUDULENT TRANSFERS
11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a), 502(d), 548(a)(1)(A), 550(a), AND 551

Against the Feeder Fund Defendants

356. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully realleged herein.

Response: For their response to Paragraph 356 the Access Defendants incorporate by reference their responses to the allegations contained in each of the previous paragraphs of this Answer as if fully rewritten herein.

357. Each of the Two Year Transfers was made on or within two years before the Filing Date.

Response: The Access Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 357.

358. Each of the Two Year Transfers constituted a transfer of an interest of BLMIS in property within the meaning of 11 U.S.C. §§ 101(54) and 548(a), and 15 U.S.C. § 78fff-2(c)(3).

Response: Paragraph 358 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 358.

359. Each of the Two Year Transfers was made by BLMIS with the actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud some or all of BLMIS's then existing or future creditors. BLMIS made the Two Year Transfers to or for the benefit of the Feeder Fund Defendants in furtherance of a fraudulent investment scheme.

Response: Paragraph 359 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 359.

360. Each of the Two Year Transfers constitutes a fraudulent transfer avoidable by the Trustee pursuant to section 548(a)(1)(A) of the Bankruptcy Code and recoverable from the Feeder Fund Defendants pursuant to section 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code and applicable provisions of SIPA, particularly 15 U.S.C. § 78fff-2(c)(3).

Response: Paragraph 360 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 360.

361. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to sections 105(a), 502(d), 548(a)(1)(A), 550(a), and 551 of the Bankruptcy Code, and 15 U.S.C. § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment against the Feeder Fund Defendants: (a) avoiding and preserving the Two Year Transfers; (b) directing that the Two Year Transfers be set aside; (c) recovering the Two Year Transfers or the value thereof, for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS; (d) disallowing any claim that the Feeder Fund Defendants may have against the Debtors until such time as the Two Year Transfers are repaid to the Trustee; (f) awarding attorneys' fees and costs from the Feeder Fund Defendants; and (g) awarding any other relief the Court deems just and appropriate.

Response: Paragraph 361 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 361.

COUNT THREE
FRAUDULENT TRANSFERS
11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a), 502(d), 548(a)(1)(B), 550(a), AND 551

Against the Feeder Fund Defendants

362. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully realleged herein.

Response: For their response to Paragraph 362 the Access Defendants incorporate by reference their responses to the allegations contained in each of the previous paragraphs of this Answer as if fully rewritten herein.

363. Each of the Two Year Transfers was made on or within two years before the Filing Date.

Response: The Access Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 363.

364. Each of the Two Year Transfers constitutes a transfer of an interest of BLMIS in property within the meaning of 11 U.S.C. §§ 101(54) and 548(a), and 15 U.S.C. § 78fff-2(c)(3).

Response: Paragraph 364 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 364.

365. BLMIS received less than a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for each of the Two Year Transfers.

Response: Paragraph 365 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 364.

366. At the time of each of the Two Year Transfers, BLMIS was insolvent, or became insolvent as a result of each of the Two Year Transfers.

Response: Paragraph 366 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise lack information or knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 366 and therefore deny such allegations.

367. At the time of each of the Two Year Transfers, BLMIS was engaged in a business or a transaction, or was about to engage in a business or a transaction, for which any property remaining with BLMIS was an unreasonably small capital.

Response: Paragraph 367 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise lack information or knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 367 and therefore deny such allegations.

368. At the time of each of the Two Year Transfers, BLMIS intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts that would be beyond BLMIS's ability to pay as such debts matured.

Response: Paragraph 368 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise lack information or knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 368 and therefore deny such allegations.

369. Each of the Two Year Transfers constitutes a fraudulent transfer avoidable by the Trustee pursuant to section 548(a)(1)(B) of the Bankruptcy Code and recoverable from the Feeder

Fund Defendants pursuant to section 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code and applicable provisions of SIPA, particularly 15 U.S.C. § 78fff-2(c)(3).

Response: Paragraph 369 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 369.

370. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to sections 105(a), 502(d), 548(a)(1)(B), 550(a), and 551 of the Bankruptcy Code, and 15 U.S.C. § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment against the Feeder Fund Defendants: (a) avoiding and preserving the Two Year Transfers; (b) directing that the Two Year Transfers be set aside; (c) recovering the Two Year Transfers, or the value thereof, for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS; (d) disallowing any claim that the Feeder Fund Defendants may have against the Debtors until such time as the Two Year Transfers are repaid to the Trustee; (e) awarding attorneys' fees and costs from the Feeder Fund Defendants; and (f) awarding any other relief the Court deems just and appropriate.

Response: Paragraph 370 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 370.

COUNT FOUR
FRADULENT TRANSFER-- NEW YORK DEBTOR AND CREDITOR LAW
§§ 276, 276-a, 278, and 279, 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a), 502(d), 544, and 551

Against the Feeder Fund Defendants

371. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully realleged herein.

Response: For their response to Paragraph 371 the Access Defendants incorporate by reference their responses to the allegations contained in each of the previous paragraphs of this Answer as if fully rewritten herein.

372. At all times relevant to the Six Year Transfers, there has been one or more creditors who has held and still holds matured or unmatured unsecured claims against BLMIS that are allowable under section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code or not allowable only under section 502(e) of the Bankruptcy Code.

Response: Paragraph 372 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise lack information or knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 372 and therefore deny such allegations.

373. Each of the Six Year Transfers constituted a conveyance by BLMIS as defined under NYDCL§ 270.

Response: Paragraph 373 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 373.

374. Each of the Six Year Transfers was made by BLMIS with the actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud the creditors of BLMIS. BLMIS made the Six Year Transfers to or for the benefit of the Feeder Fund Defendants in furtherance of a fraudulent investment scheme.

Response: Paragraph 374 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 374.

375. Each of the Six Year Transfers was received by the Feeder Fund Defendants with actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors or future creditors of BLMIS at the time of each of the Six Year Transfers.

Response: Paragraph 375 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 375.

376. As a result of the foregoing, and pursuant to NYDCL §§ 276, 276-a, 278, and 279, sections 105(a), 544(b), 550(a), and 551 of the Bankruptcy Code, and 15 U.S.C. § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment against the Feeder Fund Defendants: (a) avoiding and preserving the Six Year Transfers, (b) directing the Six Year Transfers be set aside, (c) recovering the Six Year Transfers, or the value thereof, from the Feeder Fund Defendants for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS; (d) directing the Feeder Fund Defendants to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge all profits relating to or arising from the Six Year Transfers; (e) awarding attorneys' fees and costs from the Feeder Fund Defendants; and (f) awarding any other relief the Court deems just and appropriate.

Response: Paragraph 376 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 376.

COUNT FIVE
FRAUDULENT TRANSFER-- NEW YORK DEBTOR AND CREDITOR LAW
§§ 273, 278, and 279, 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a), 502(d), 544, and 551

Against the Feeder Fund Defendants

377. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully realleged herein.

Response: For their response to Paragraph 377 the Access Defendants incorporate by reference their responses to the allegations contained in each of the previous paragraphs of this Answer as if fully rewritten herein.

378. At all times relevant to the Six Year Transfers, there has been one or more creditors who has held and still holds matured or unmatured unsecured claims against BLMIS that are allowable under section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code or not allowable only under section 502(e) of the Bankruptcy Code.

Response: Paragraph 378 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise lack information or knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 378 and therefore deny such allegations.

379. Each of the Six Year Transfers constituted a conveyance by BLMIS as defined under NYDCL § 270.

Response: Paragraph 379 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 379.

380. BLMIS did not receive fair consideration for the Six Year Transfers.

Response: Paragraph 380 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 380.

381. BLMIS was insolvent at the time it made each of the Six Year Transfers or, in the alternative, BLMIS became insolvent as a result of each of the Six Year Transfers.

Response: Paragraph 381 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise lack information or knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 381 and therefore deny such allegations.

382. As a result of the foregoing, and pursuant to NYDCL §§ 273, 278, and/or 279, sections 105(a), 550(a), and 551 of the Bankruptcy Code, and 15 U.S.C. § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment against the Feeder Fund Defendants: (a) avoiding and preserving the Six Year Transfers, (b) directing the Six Year Transfers be set aside, (c) recovering the Six Year Transfers, or the value thereof, from the Feeder Fund Defendants for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS; (d) directing the Feeder Fund Defendants to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge all profits relating to or arising from the Six Year Transfers; (e) awarding attorneys' fees and costs

from the Feeder Fund Defendants; and (f) awarding any other relief the Court deems just and appropriate.

Response: Paragraph 382 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 382.

COUNT SIX
FRADULENT TRANSFER-- NEW YORK DEBTOR AND CREDITOR LAW
§§ 275, 278, and 279, 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a), 544, 550(a), and 551

Against the Feeder Fund Defendants

383. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully realleged herein.

Response: For their response to Paragraph 383 the Access Defendants incorporate by reference their responses to the allegations contained in each of the previous paragraphs of this Answer as if fully rewritten herein.

384. At all times relevant to the Six Year Transfers, there has been one or more creditors who has held and still holds matured or unmatured unsecured claims against BLMIS that are allowable under section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code or not allowable only under section 502(e) of the Bankruptcy Code.

Response: Paragraph 384 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise lack information or knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 384 and therefore deny such allegations.

385. Each of the Six Year Transfers constituted a conveyance by BLMIS as defined under NYDCL § 270.

Response: Paragraph 385 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 385.

386. BLMIS did not receive fair consideration for the Six Year Transfers.

Response: Paragraph 386 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 386.

387. At the time BLMIS made each of the Six Year Transfers, BLMIS had incurred, was intending to incur, or believed that it would incur debts beyond its ability to pay as the debts matured.

Response: Paragraph 387 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise lack information or knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 387 and therefore deny such allegations.

388. As a result of the foregoing, and pursuant to NYDCL §§ 275, 278, and/or 279, sections 105(a), 550(a), and 551 of the Bankruptcy Code, and 15 U.S.C. § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment against the Feeder Fund Defendants: (a) avoiding and preserving the Six Year Transfers, (b) directing the Six Year Transfers be set aside, (c) recovering the Six Year Transfers, or the value thereof, from the Feeder Fund Defendants for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS; (d) directing the Feeder Fund Defendants to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge all profits relating to or arising from the Six Year Transfers; (e) awarding attorneys' fees and costs from the Feeder Fund Defendants; and (f) awarding any other relief the Court deems just and appropriate.

Response: Paragraph 388 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 388.

COUNT SEVEN
RECOVERY OF SUBSEQUENT TRANSFERS
11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a) and 550(a)

Against the Subsequent Transferee Defendants

389. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully realleged herein.

Response: For their response to Paragraph 389 the Access Defendants incorporate by reference their responses to the allegations contained in each of the previous paragraphs of this Answer as if fully rewritten herein.

390. The Subsequent Transfers are recoverable from the Subsequent Transferee Defendants under 11 U.S.C. § 550(a) and 15 U.S.C. § 78fff-2(c)(3).

Response: Paragraph 390 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 390.

391. Each of the Subsequent Transferee Defendants is an immediate or mediate transferee of the Initial Transfers.

Response: Paragraph 391 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 391.

392. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a) and 550(a), and 15 U.S.C. § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment against the Subsequent Transferee Defendants: (a) recovering the Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from the Subsequent Transferee Defendants for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS; and (b) awarding any other relief as the Court deems appropriate.

Response: Paragraph 392 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 392.

COUNT EIGHT
OBJECTION TO AND DISALLOWANCE OF CLAIMS

Against Luxalpha

393. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully realleged herein.

Response: For their response to Paragraph 393 the Access Defendants incorporate by reference their responses to the allegations contained in each of the previous paragraphs of this Answer as if fully rewritten herein.

394. Luxalpha is the recipient of initial transfers of BLMIS's property which are avoidable and recoverable under SIPA section 78fff-2(c)(3), Bankruptcy Code sections 544(b), 547, 548(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and N.Y. Debt. & Cred. Law sections 273, 274, 275 and 276, and it has not returned the initial transfers to the Trustee. As a result, pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 502(d), the Customer Claim must be disallowed unless and until Luxalpha returns the initial transfers to the Trustee.

Response: Paragraph 394 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise lack information or knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 394 and therefore deny such allegations.

395. Luxalpha was not an innocent investor at the time it invested with BLMIS and provided no consideration to the estate.

Response: Paragraph 395 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 395.

396. The Customer Claim seeks credit for at least \$135 million in fictitious profits withdrawn from Oreades that was deposited into Luxalpha as purported principal. The Trustee objects to that portion of the Customer Claim. As a result, the Customer Claim must also be disallowed to the extent of the \$135 million fictitious profits deposit.

Response: Paragraph 396 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 396.

397. Luxalpha knew or was willfully blind to numerous and serious indications of fraudulent activity at BLMIS, as described in this Second Amended Complaint. This enabled Madoff to perpetuate the fraud at BLMIS.

Response: Paragraph 397 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 397.

398. As a result of Luxalpha's conduct, as described above, pursuant to section 502(a) of the Bankruptcy Code and section 78fff-2 of SIPA, the Trustee objects to any and all claims of Luxalpha against the BLMIS estate, which should be disallowed, and not entitled to receive a distribution from the estate pursuant to section 502(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code.

Response: Paragraph 398 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise deny the allegations in Paragraph 398.

399. To the extent that Luxalpha has denied ownership of the Customer Claims, or alternatively has made a judicial admission that the Customer Claims does not belong to Luxalpha, this provides another basis for disallowing those claims.

Response: Paragraph 399 states legal conclusions to which no response is required, or the Access Defendants otherwise lack information or knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 399 and therefore deny such allegations.

RESPONSE FOR REQUEST FOR RELIEF

The Access Defendants deny that the Trustee is entitled to his requested judgment or any other relief against the Access Defendants.

AFFIRMATIVE AND OTHER DEFENSES

The Access Defendants assert the following affirmative and other defenses without conceding in any way that it bears the burden of proof as to such matters or that such matters are not elements that the Trustee must establish in order to make out a prima facie case against the Access Defendants. The Access Defendants reserve the right to assert any other defenses as discovery in this litigation proceeds and counterclaims not asserted herein of which the Access Defendants may become aware through discovery or other investigation as may be appropriate at a later time.

First Affirmative Defense

Each Count of the Second Amended Complaint asserted against the Access Defendants fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

Second Affirmative Defense

With respect to allegations of fraud, the Second Amended Complaint fails to comply with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 9(b), made applicable to these proceedings by Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 7009.

Third Affirmative Defense

The alleged Initial Transfers may not be avoided or recovered because the Trustee's claims against the Access Defendants are barred by 11 U.S.C. § 548(c).

Fourth Affirmative Defense

The alleged Initial Transfers may not be avoided, in whole or in part, because they were margin payments or settlement payments made by or to, or for the benefit of, a financial institution or financial participant in connection with a securities contract or forward contract within the meaning of 11 U.S.C. §546(e).

Fifth Affirmative Defense

The alleged Initial Transfers may not be avoided, in whole or in part, because they were transfers by or to, or for the benefit of, a commodity broker, forward contract merchant, stockbroker, financial institution, financial participant, or securities clearing agency, in connection with a securities contract, commodity contract or forward contract within the meaning of 11 U.S.C. § 546(e).

Sixth Affirmative Defense

The Trustee's delay in bringing and prosecuting his claim, which was brought more than a decade ago and concerns transfers made more than 15 years ago, is unreasonable and unfairly prejudices the Access Defendants' ability to defend themselves. The Trustee's claims against the Access Defendants are barred, in whole or in part, by laches.

Seventh Affirmative Defense

The Trustee's claims against the Access Defendants are barred, in whole or in part, by the doctrines of waiver, estoppel, and unclean hands.

Eighth Affirmative Defense

The alleged "Initial Transfers" satisfied one or more antecedent debts for which the Trustee is not entitled to avoid and recover.

Ninth Affirmative Defense

The Trustee's claims are barred because the Trustee has failed to sufficiently allege that the knowledge or intent on the part of any other defendant named in this proceeding can be imputed to the Access Defendants.

Tenth Affirmative Defense

The alleged “Initial Transfers” were taken without actual fraudulent intent and for fair consideration, as provided by section 278(2) of the New York Debtor and Creditor Law.

Eleventh Affirmative Defense

The alleged “Initial Transfers” were taken for fair consideration and without knowledge of the fraud, as provided by section 278(1) of the New York Debtor and Creditor Law.

Twelfth Affirmative Defense

The Trustee's equitable subordination claim should be dismissed because the Trustee has failed to sufficiently allege and will be unable to prove that the Access Defendants harmed any BLMIS customers.

Thirteenth Affirmative Defense

The Trustee's equitable subordination claim should be dismissed because the Trustee has failed to sufficiently allege and will be unable to prove gross and egregious conduct on the part of the Access Defendants.

Fourteenth Affirmative Defense

The Trustee's claims for claim disallowance should be dismissed because the Trustee has not alleged a legally sufficient claim, as required by section 502(d) of the Bankruptcy Code.

Fifteenth Affirmative Defense

The Access Defendants are victims of fraud and any claims against them should be dismissed as unconscionable and in violation of public policy.

Sixteenth Affirmative Defense

The Trustee's claims against the Access Defendants are barred by judicial estoppel.

Seventeenth Affirmative Defense

The Trustee's claims are barred, in whole or in part, to the extent that the conditions set forth in 15 U.S.C. § 78fff-2(c)(3) have not been met because the Trustee will recover enough property to satisfy customer claims.

Eighteenth Affirmative Defense

The Court lacks personal jurisdiction over the Access Defendants.

Nineteenth Affirmative Defense

This Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction under Article III of the U.S. Constitution to enter final orders or judgment in this proceeding.

Twentieth Affirmative Defense

The Trustee's claims are barred under applicable foreign law.

Twenty-First Affirmative Defense

The Trustee's claims are barred because the Trustee has failed to allege that the Access Defendants had actual knowledge of Madoff's fraud or were willfully blind of the fraud.

Twenty-Second Affirmative Defense

The Trustee's claims against the Access Defendants are barred, in whole or in part, because the Access Defendants are entitled to setoff based on earnings the Trustee has made from holding and investing their assets since the commencement of the SIPA Proceeding.

Twenty-Third Affirmative Defense

Avoidance and recovery of the alleged Subsequent Transfers against the Access Defendants would be inequitable as compared to the Trustee's treatment of transfers received by similarly situated investors and creditors.

Twenty-Fourth Affirmative Defense

The Trustee is not entitled to any award of prejudgment interest against the Access Defendants under the facts and equities of this case.

Twenty-Fifth Affirmative Defense

The Access Defendants adopts and incorporates by reference any and all other defenses asserted or to be asserted by any other defendant or party-in-interest to the extent that those defenses are applicable to the Access Defendants.

Twenty-Sixth Affirmative Defense

The Trustee's claims should be dismissed if Plaintiff has recovered, or during the pendency of this action recovers, sufficient funds to reimburse SIPC for all payments that SIPC has made to satisfy allowed claims of BLMIS customers.

Twenty-Seventh Affirmative Defense

The Trustee's claims are barred, in whole or part, because the Trustee has failed to mitigate, minimize or avoid damages, if any.

Twenty-Eighth Affirmative Defense

The Trustee is not entitled to an award of interest under 11 U.S.C. § 548.

Twenty-Ninth Affirmative Defense

The Trustee's claim is barred by the statute of limitations.

Thirtieth Affirmative Defense

The subsequent transfers to the Access Defendants did not constitute BLMIS customer property under 15 U.S.C. § 78fff-2(c)(3).

Thirty-First Affirmative Defense

Plaintiff may not rely on a "Ponzi scheme presumption" to prove that the Initial Transfers from BLMIS to the Feeder Fund Defendants, the value of which Plaintiff seeks to recover from

the Access Defendants, were made with actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any BLMIS creditor.

Thirty-Second Affirmative Defense

Plaintiff's recovery from the Access Defendants of any transfer from the Feeder Fund Defendants would constitute an impermissible extraterritorial application of U.S. law

Thirty-Third Affirmative Defense

Under 11 U.S.C. § 550(d), Plaintiff "is entitled to only a single satisfaction under" 11 U.S.C. § 550(a). Under NYDCL § 278(1)(a), Plaintiff may only set aside a conveyance "to the extent necessary to satisfy his claim." Accordingly, Plaintiff may not recover any Subsequent Transfer from any of the Access Defendants to the extent Plaintiff has recovered from the Feeder Fund Defendants or any other immediate or mediate transferee the amount of the avoided Initial Transfer that included the Customer Property that Plaintiff alleges any of the Access Defendants received.

Thirty-Fourth Affirmative Defense

The Access Defendants took the alleged subsequent transfers for value, in good faith, and without knowledge of the voidability of the initial transfers, and thus the transfers to the Access Defendants may not be recovered pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 550(b).

The Access Defendants took for value because the alleged subsequent, if any, transfers were made in exchange for services rendered and/or for the surrender of their shares in the funds.

The Access Defendants did not have actual knowledge of any fraudulent purpose behind the transfers it received. The Access Defendants did not know facts that would have prompted a reasonable person in the Access Defendants' position to conduct further inquiry into whether there was any fraudulent purpose behind the transfers.

Even if the Access Defendants had been on inquiry notice of a possible fraudulent purpose behind the transfers they received, a diligent inquiry by the Access Defendants would not have discovered such a fraudulent purpose. Other entities, including the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, with greater investigatory tools and resources than the Access Defendants, and with more access to BLMIS personnel and documentation than the Access Defendants, repeatedly examined and investigated BLMIS but failed to uncover Madoff's fraud before December 2008. The Access Defendants did not have the ability to compel the production of information from third parties that would have been necessary to establish that BLMIS was committing fraud. Diligent inquiry by the Access Defendants would not have discovered the fraudulent purpose of the transfers.

Thirty-Fifth Affirmative Defense

Plaintiff's claims are barred to the extent that they and/or any allegations on which they are based have been or may in the future be dismissed or stricken by the Court, or are based on theories or allegations that may in the future be rejected by this Court or by another court on appeal from any orders of this Court.

Thirty-Sixth Affirmative Defense

The Access Defendants have insufficient knowledge or information upon which to form a belief as to whether they may have additional yet unstated defenses. The Access Defendants reserve the right to assert any additional defenses as may be discovered during the conduct of this litigation.

Thirty-Seventh Affirmative Defense

Answers to each Paragraph of the Complaint are made by the Access Defendants without

waiving, but expressly reserving, all rights they may have to seek relief by appropriate motions directed to the allegations in the Complaint.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, made applicable to this proceeding by Rule 9015 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, the Access Defendants hereby demand a jury trial on all claims and issues so triable.

FINAL ORDER

In accordance with the Order entered by Judge Rakoff in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on January 4, 2013 (Civil Action No. 12-115 (JSR), Dkt. No. 427), this Court lacks jurisdiction to enter a final order in this adversary proceeding.

DEFENDANT'S REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Access Defendants demand judgment dismissing the Complaint with prejudice, together with an award of attorneys' fees, costs, disbursements, and such other relief as the Court deems just and appropriate.

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Dated: February 28, 2023
New York, New York

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/Anthony Paccione

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